RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 244— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
18 Oct.	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,5.0
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16,602
26 ,,	CHINA		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARCHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th Oct.	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	China & Japan
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
15th Oct.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	OHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
20th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

an a'a Building, H rnby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	13th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Ponce Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358.
Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.

Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre.deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay & (Bombay Chief Agent

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pri- Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay, to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced REPORTER for a first class daily newspaper. Knowledge of shorthand essential. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Silk Cloth and Hosiery on pay or Commission. For terms apply to LACHHMI DASS THAPAR AND SONS, Ludhiana, with one anna stamp.
A R3829

WANTED AT ONCE—SENIOR PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for Ramjas College, Delhi. First class M.A. with good teaching experience or with foreign qualifications will be preferred. Starting salary upto Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, teaching experience and qualifications to the PRINCIPAL.
A 27514

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two large pucca-built well-ventilated GODOWNS, suitable for Aerated, Lathe or any such factory, rent cheap; also front shops for godowns, etc., at Rs. 15 at Khatau Terrace, Government Gate Road, Lalbag, Parel. Please apply SETH MULRAJ KHATAU, 42, Ballard Road, Laxmi Building.
C R3845

GODOWNS TO LET.—Neat, tidy, and commodious Godowns in the old Soonderdas Mill Compound at Lamington Road, very close to Grant Road Railway Siding Yard and in the very midst of Textile Mills area, will be let on Leases or monthly tenancy at reasonable rents by Mr. Karsondas Dharamsay Soonderdas, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay. For inspection please apply to Watchmen on site.
C 27464

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bombay Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Typewriters, Filing Cabinets, etc. Foregoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD., Neville House, Ballard Estate.
N R3843

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

FOR the post of LADY SUPERVISOR, Municipal Branch Girls' School, Amritsar, a GRADUATE MISTRESS, having knowledge of either Urdu or Hindi or Gurmakhi.

The pay of the post is Rs. 125—5—150, plus Conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Benefit of Provident Fund at 6½ per cent. also.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 23rd October, 1926.

SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
27494

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 360 tons; Place of sale Tirupattur; Date of sale 25-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 110 tons; Place of sale Vellore; Date of sale 27-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 166 tons; Place of sale Satyamangalam; Date of sale 30-11-1926.

Coorg Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 180 tons; Place of sale Fraserpet; Date of sale 7-12-1926.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S. I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

TIRUPATTUR Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

VELLORE Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

SATYAMANGALAM Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

COORG Sales.—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

(Sd.) D. T. BARRY,
Conservator of Forests, W. C.
Coimbatore, dated 6th October, 1926.
27506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published on the 22nd July, 1926, inviting tenders for the reclamation, by dry filling, of block No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation area, it is hereby notified that the latest date for delivery of tenders, given in paragraph 6 of the said notice, has been extended by Government to 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 27th November, 1926.

G. M. O'RORKE,
Ag: Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
Bombay, October, 1926.
27491

NOTICE.

NO. 8450/M. V. OF 1926.

READ NOTIFICATION No. 5065/M. V., dated the 10th July, 1926, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and published at page No. 1646 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 15th July, 1926.

The Commissioner of Police is pleased under the provisions of rule 24 (4) (a), (b), of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, to remove as an experimental measure all anti-dazzle restrictions now existent on the use of acetylene and electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light on motor vehicles in the City of Bombay with effect from the 1st January, 1927.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 13th October, 1926.
27515

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi Fair, Warden Road, between Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily CLOSED to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on the 14th October, 1926, to 2 a.m. on the 15th October, 1926.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th September, 1926.
27486

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that the following mark on cotton bales, imported or exported is registered Trade Mark of the undersigned firm and they have the sole right under the Registered Trade Mark Act to use the same. Any one infringing the same shall be liable to prosecution.

THE TRADE MARK.

CURUMSEY DAMJEE AND SONS.
27511.

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January 1927, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1926.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, 11th October, 1926.
27513

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

(1) JIVRAJ SHAMJI, and (2) KHIMJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, landed Proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) UMERSEY NAGSEY, (2) DHANJI NAGSEY, (3) HIRABAI, widow of Bhawanji Nagsey, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Landed Proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) NANCHAND KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) TOPANDAS WASSIAMULL, (6) GANGARAM TILLOCKCHAND, (7) DOLUMULL NANUMULL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (8) RATANCHAND DIPCHAND, (9) AMRA DIPCHAND, (10) SOBHAGCHAND DIPCHAND, (11) HEMRAJ DIPCHAND, Trading under the name and firm of Ratanchand Dipchand and Co. (12) NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA (13) LALJI SHIVJI, (14) HIRJI SHIVJI, (15) DULATCHAND AMICHAND, (16) SITABCHAND AMICHAND, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (17) BAI KESAR, widow of Purshottam Morarji, (18) CHAPSEY JIWANDAS, (19) DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS, trustees of the Estate of Bai Kesar, widow of Purshottam Morarji, (20) COOVERJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (21) KRISHNARAO RAMJI DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, and Decree, dated 1st April, 1926, made in Suits Nos. 1611 of 1922 and 305 of 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the Premises on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder Fourth Row in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji.

Both properties, admeasuring about 542-1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in the New Land Survey Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208 and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple Bombay 4.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 1060 of 1926.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SAVARAJ LAVJI & CO., a firm of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Money Lenders at Naj Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHOMEDHUSAIN ABDULHUSAIN PITALWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, beyond the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,569-12-0 (rupees three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine and annas twelve only) with interest thereon at the rate of 1½ per cent per mensem from the 22nd day of April, 1926, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of November, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of May, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of May, 1926.

Mr. NANUBHAI D. BHATT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
27512

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ACHES AND PAINS

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MONTY BANKS IN "KEEP SMILING"

6 Reels.

High tide on an Ocean of Joy.
Big breakers of fun rolling in.
Stormy thrills
A Rock bound coast of trouble.
Refreshing as a sea breeze
Dizzy as a fish out of water.

Are Blond Men Bashful?

2 Reels starring
ARTHUR STONE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The world's latest news in pictures.

TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT

You are invited to see a wonderful Historical Masterpiece—

PADMINI

In

The famous seize of Chitor made by Baburao Painter of well-known Maharastra Film Co. of Kolhapur.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL

NEXT WEEK:—

MURDER of NARAYANRAO PESHWA.

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Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

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Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD AND TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 'Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of November, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, on the premises the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registraion Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 4518 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 New No. 2042 being a part of Old Survey No. 24 and part of Old Survey No. 25 New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(14) Street No 1N, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by the property comprising inter alia Karunesh Press and the West End Cinema, being Lot No. 2 on or towards the South by hereunder mentioned the property comprising the Bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy being Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road The said premises comprise properties known as Judex Building and premises formerly occupied by the Small Causes Court of Bombay. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Mr. G. Wittet under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 1.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3928 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector's Land Revenue under Old No. 336 New No. 2165 being a part of Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No 7387 and being a part of Cadestral Survey Nos. 1266 1267 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(11-12), 1660(10), 1660(11), 1660(13), 1660(15), 1660(20) 1660(21), 1661(1), and 1661(2), Street Nos. K. 1K 11, 1L, 1M, 1O, 1T, 1U, 2and 2A, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the South by premises belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy and comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned on or towards the East by the Improvement Trust plots 30 and 31 and portion of 29, Charni Roda Estate, on or towards the West partly by the premises lately occupied by the Small Causes Court, Bombay, being Lot No 1 herein and partly by the portion of the premises comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder. The said premises include land on which stand the West End Cinema Film godown, and Karnesh Printing Press. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Mr G. Wittet under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 2 The structure of the West End Cinema has been erected by the owner of the Cinema who is a tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled hereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9.098 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Survey No. 17, 24 and 25 and part of New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 1265 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (1), 1660 (1AA), 1660 (1AAA), 1660 (2), 1660 (3), 1660 (3A), 1660 (4A), 1660 (5A), 1660 (6), 1660 (7), 1660 (8), 1660 (9), 1660 (17), 1660 (18), and 1660 (19), Street Nos. 1A, 1L, 1, 209 (1AA), 209 (1AAA), 1A, 1B, 1BB, 1CC, 1DD, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1Q, and 1S, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plots 28, 29 Charni Road West Estate, belonging to the Improvement Trust, on the West by Lamington Road, on or towards the North by Lots Nos. 1 and 2, and on the South partly by Lot No. 4, partly by Khatre Wadi and partly by the property of Shantaram V. Kantak. The said premises include amongst others the bungalow occupied by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3474 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118 Old Survey No 17, New Survey No. 7387 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(AC) 1660(AD), (1660(1A) and 1660(AB) Street Nos. 209 AC, 209AD, 209A, and 209AB, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Damodar Khatri's Wadi on the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by Lot No. 5 on the North by a portion of Lot No. 3 comprising the bungalow lately in the occupation of Sir Mangaldas on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Lot No. 5. The said premises comprise properties on which at present stands the Imperial Cinema and house known as Tara House, Garages and another one storeyed house adjoining Khatri's Chawl. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded theron by red colour boundary line and marked No. 4. The structure of the Imperial Cinema has been erected by the owner of the cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled hereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 5

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 17 and being a part of New Survey No 7387 and being a part of Cadestral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(1B) Street No. 209B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lot No. 4 herein comprising premises known as Imperial Cinema, on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the said Lot No. 4 comprising Imperial Cinema and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road. This lot comprises property known as the Imperial Building. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 5.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,661 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1663 (1), 1663 (1A), 1663 (1B) and 1663 (1C), Street Nos. 211, 211A, 211B and 211C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Mahimwalla, on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by Lot No. 7. The said premises consist inter alia of property known as Tribhovan Terrace and Tutorial Press. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 6.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18, New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (16), 1665 (1-2), and 1665 (2A), Street Nos. 1P, 2-2A and 2AA, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 8 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 6. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 7.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward part of Nos. 1665(3), 1665 (4), and 1665 (5), Street Nos. 2B, 2C and 2D, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 9 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 7. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 8.

LOT NO. 9.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 362 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revnue under Old Survey No. 18 and being a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadestral Survey No. 1264 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward part of Nos. 1665(5), 1796(4), 1796(5), 1796(6), and 1666, Street Nos. 2D, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Balaram Dongrey's property and on or towards the South by property being Lot No. 8. The said premises are delineated on Mr. Wittet's aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No 9.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIAL MADE FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS, IRON SAFE ON STAND BY "GODREJ", SILVERWARE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver (in Suit No. 5355 of 1922 and 285 of 1923), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 74 "Fatch Lodge", Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, valuable and handsome substantial made furniture by "Dewjee Canjee" and others, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, large mirror back sideboard with cupboard and drawers, book cases, silk lined suite of drawing room sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, palm stands, large mirror back cabinet, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass mirror door almyras, one "Godrej" safe on stand, dressing chest of drawers, silverware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE WEATHER.

UNSETTLED WEATHER IN ANDAMANS

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Unsettled weather persists in the Andaman Sea and thundershowers continue in the southern half of the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions over the Punjab have disappeared but a western depression is passing through Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Mysore and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab Hills, Hyderabad south and the Madpassing through Persia.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair 3 inches, Mergui 1 1|2, Minbu 4, Yamethin, Monywa and Bhamo 2, Lashio and Maymyo 1, Myitkyina 3|4, Jalpaiguri 1, Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore 3|4, Calicut and Trichinopoly 1, Nagapatam 3|4, Cuddalore and Madras 1 1|2, Bellary 3|4.

Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 13

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 13. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 79	47 69
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 13th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.783 inches (.090 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.705 " (.070 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.017
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (1.2 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m ESE
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 13th. October 1926. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts and in excess locally in the plains. Minimum temperature was generally above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Cawnpore. Minimum temperature was slightly below normin al the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is more humid than usual except in parts of east Rajputana. Temperature was appreciably below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clonded. Humidity is in excess in the whole of Central India West and parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was, considerably below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normai except at Saugor, where it is in excess. Temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and normal at other places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded over the north and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature was normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 87.3 and a minimum value of 76.8, both being 1 def. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air s slightly drier than usual in the south of the division. Temperature was above normal in parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms accompained with light or moderate rainfall have been numerous in the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and southeast Madras and locally in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Mangalore 0.86". Calicut, 1.06 Bangalore 0.84 Bellary and Negapatam each 0.85 Madras 1.64, Trichinopoly 1.04 inches. Day temperature was markedly below normal in Gujarat and Rajputana.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th. October 1926 issued from Simla.

Conditions remain favourable for the formation of a depression in the north Andaman Sea. Nearly general rain, associated with thundestorms, have occurred in the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather is slightly unsettled over the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma and the Konkan A few falls have also occurred in Assam, south Bengal Orissa, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Diamond Island one; Yamethin one and a half; Monywa two; Calcutt a half; Chitaldring three; Salem one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 12TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta	—	0.92	1.37	—0.45	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.82	5.03	—2.21	7.30
Rawalpindi	—	39.47	22.79	16.98	34.77
Lahore	—	16.35	15.01	+1.34	19.62
Hissar	—	18.60	11.54	+7.06	14.47
Ambala	00.4	28.23	23.74	+4.49	30.49
Delhi	—	23.81	22.90	+0.91	28.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—	25.88	24.16	+1.73	26.90
Mainpuri	—	26.18	23.60	+2.48	27.07
Jhansi	—	36.93	33.16	+3.33	36.17
Cawnpore	—	28.64	32.95	—4.31	35.92
Allahabad	—	30.41	35.41	—5.00	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi	—	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.50
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	—	10.27	9.62	+0.65	11.79
Ajmer	—	22.39	18.46	+3.93	20.65
Jaipur	—	28.42	21.86	+6.56	24.21
Kotah	—	39.60	25.99	13.61	28.23
Mount Abu	—	123.65	58.07	65.38	90.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	42.84	13.47	29.17	14.39
Dwaraka	—	23.06	12.63	10.43	13.52
Veraval	—	50.62	17.56	33.06	18.80
Rajkot	—	34.22	25.00	+9.22	26.29
Bhavnagar	—	29.07	19.91	+9.16	21.20
Surat	—	59.15	39.28	19.87	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	48.93	27.59	21.33	28.83
Deesa	—	39.40	23.49	15.91	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	—	44.91	27.37	17.54	29.19
Indore	—	23.64	30.74	—7.10	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	—	68.39	50.29	18.10	55.11
Saugor	—	49.60	41.70	+7.90	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	53.46	45.59	+7.87	48.83
Khandwa	—	25.96	27.24	—1.28	29.63
Akola	—	30.63	27.77	+2.86	31.35
Ammoti	—	21.47	28.92	—7.49	33.05
Nagpur	—	44.22	43.41	+0.81	43.97
Chanda	—	42.41	40.74	—4.33	51.90
Raipur	—		45.50		50.83
Konkan—					70.63
Bombay	—	89.55	87.92	+1.63	70.63
Ratnagiri	—	112.28	95.71	16.57	99.98
Mormugao	—	89.15	87.24	+1.91	94.95
Karwar	0.02	98.95	111.18	12.23	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	—	15.84	19.39	—3.55	22.23
Ahmednagar	—	16.92	18.58	—1.65	22.35
Poona	—	23.37	22.09	+1.28	27.11
Sholapur	—	23.38	23.49	—0.11	28.45
Bijapur	—	14.14	16.06	—1.92	20.90
Belgaum	0.40	47.29	41.18	+6.11	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	28.01	23.70	+4.31	27.53
Nizamabad	—	29.13	35.81	—6.68	40.08
Indur	—				
Hyderabad	—	17.40	25.77	—8.37	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.86	111.93	109.93	+1.62	125.68
Calicut	1.06	113.86	91.80	21.26	117.16
Cochin	0.37	95.04	77.79	17.25	114.51
Trivandrum	0.27	34.84	32.31	+2.53	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo		43.48	25.15	18.33	84.16
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	—	19.04	26.47	—7.44	41.59
Bellary	0.85	11.48	13.15	—1.66	20.61
Cuddapah	—	20.28	21.07	—0.79	31.13
Madras	1.64	12.88	18.95	—6.67	50.74
Bangalore	0.84	21.85	23.08	—1.18	35.37
Coimbatore	—	6.80	8.04	—1.24	22.29
Trichinopoly	1.04	17.87	14.41	+3.46	33.18
Negapatam	0.85	8.71	12.52	—3.81	54.58

A Calcutta message of the 12th instant state:—Mr. Manmuth Kumar Sarkar, Assistant Secretary of the Central Congress Committee, was arrested last night by the police in connexion with the Alipore Jail Murder Case. It is stated that the police took possession of certain papers in regard to that case wherein Mr. Sarkar had appeared as defence counsel.—Free Press.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Madhora Swindia	..	100	.. 20
Madhowji Dharamsi	..	100	.. 131 2
Madras United	..	250	15 515
Maneckjee Petit	..	1,000	30 1850
Mathradas	.. ..	100	.. 115
Meyer Sassoon	..	100	.. 86 4
Morarjee Gooculdas	..	1,000	.. 2250
Model Mills, Nagpur	..	250	.. 127 8
Mysore	.. ..	50	4 115
New City of Bombay.		100	10 150
New Great Eastern	..	300	nil 31812
Osmanshahi (100)	..	75	.. 70
Pearl	.. ..	250	12 52'8 4
Phoenix	.. ..	100	10 415
Premier	.. ..	100	.. 37 8
Sassoon Cotton	..	100	.. 0
Sassoon Silk	.. ..	500	.. 549
Sholapur	.. ..	1,000	450 8825
Simplex	.. ..	250	.. 137 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100	.. 32 8
Standard	.. ..	500	40 1350
Swadeshi	.. ..	100	18 8164
Swan	.. ..	100	145
Tata Mill O.	..	500	.. 120
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	500	90 2365 XD
Vishnu P.	.. ..	500	35 580
Western India Spng.		1,000	50y 950

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 12 October

Mill shares ruled firm and are likely to improve. There was good inquiry in cash miscellaneous shares and Cotton mill shares Tata Steel shares ruled very firm.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations	Rs.	a.
		Rs.	Divid.		
Bank of India	.. ..	50	2½	76	8
Baroda	.. ..	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative.		50	7½	87	
Central	.. ..	25	1½	28	12
Eastern	.. ..	£ 5	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial	.. ..	500	40	1455	8
Imperial Contributory		*125	10	365	
Union	.. ..	*5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	.. ..	10	..	22	8
Central India Mining.		10	4½Y	27	8
Indian Cement O.	..	350	..	142	8
Katni Cement O.	..	100	..	120	
Katni Cement D.	..	40	..	300	
Punjab Cement O.	..	10	..	5	8
Shivrajpur	..	10	8Y	47	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	..	500	11 p.c.	930	
Amritsar Pattis	..	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	..	100	7½ p.c.	116	
Dhond Baramati	..	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	.. ..	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	..	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon	..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer	..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj	..	100	5 p.c.	97	xD
Sialkot Narowal	..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	.. ..	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	.. ..	500	8 p.c.	720	
Upper Sind Light	..	100	4 p.c	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	.. ..	250	..	177	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	.. ..	250	..	255	
Scindia Steam	..	15—0—		11	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.	78	12
Andhra Valley O.	..	1,000	..	787	1,2
Andhra Valley P.	..	1,000	..	1015	
Bombay Tramways O.		50	4-8	133	2
Bombay Tramways P.		50	3-8	64	1-2
Karachi Electricity	..	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	..	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.		1,000	30	1122	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.		1,000	7 p.c.	975	
Tata Power O.	..	1,000	..	685	
Tata Power P.	..	1,000	..	800	
PRESS COMPANIES					
Barsi Press				470	
Akbar	.. ..	500	..	250	
Fort	.. ..	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.		500	20-35	1070	
Indian Cotton	.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	230	
New Berar	.. ..	500	80	860	
New East India	..	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	..	400	40	590	
Vow Prince of Wales	..	500	61	710	
Volkart U.P.	.. ..	500	40	660	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown	..	100	..	241	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	.. ..	125	7-8	549	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	.. ..	00	5	141	4
Burma Corporation	..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	.. ..	Sh.	8 0-0-0	6	0
Indo-Burma Petroleum		100	..	195	
Jost Engineering	..	100	10	112	1-2
Mokenzie	.. ..	100	30	375	
New Uni n Floor Mills		100	..	30	
Port Canning	.. ..	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.		100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	..	150	6 p.c.y	138	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	..	100	..	72	4
Tata Iron Defd.	..	30	..	216	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	.. ..	75	..	57	4
Thacker	.. ..	50	..	112	1-2
Telephone	.. ..	50	nil	33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential		6	5½ p.c	5	
Jupiter	.. ..	15	..	5	12
New India	.. ..	25	1y	23	4
Oriental Life	.. ..	100	30 p.c	1045	
Vulcan	.. ..	10	0-6-0	4	6
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	435	
Ailiance	.. ..	100	..	35	
Apollo	.. ..	50	..	8	1.4
Assur Virjee	.. ..	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	.. ..	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.		250	25	905	
Bombay Industrial	..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	.. ..	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	.. ..	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts	..	250	..	92	8
Century	.. ..	100	20y	381	4
Central India O.	..	100	16	550	
Central India P.	..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	.. ..	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.		100	..	148	12
Coorla	.. ..	100	..	150	
Crescent	.. ..	100	4	183	12
Currimbhoy	.. ..	250	..	290	
David	.. ..	500	..	300	
Dawn	.. ..	250	40	740	
E D. Sassoon United O.		7/8	..	1	3 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	230	
Edward Sassoon	..	200	nil	131	8
Elphinstone O.	..	100	..	26	8
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	235	
Fazulbhoy	.. ..	250	25	896	4
Finlay	.. ..	100	nil	127	3
Framjee Petit	..	1,000	..	650	
Globe	.. ..	100	..	35	
Gokak	.. ..	100	5	112	1-2
Idndoostan	.. ..	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, &c.		100	6	180	
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United		100	18-12	375	
Jamshed O.	.. ..	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	..	Nil		110	
Kilachand	.. ..	25	..	4	1.2
Kohinoor	.. ..	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	5760	xD

(Continued in column 5.)

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Yesterday New York market was closed. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 2 points higher.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Steady demand chiefly to cover. Advance caused by South holding back cotton. Think market will be ruled mainly by progress Southern holding policy."

With Liverpool quotations being easier, the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 1½ lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 276½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 279¾ on buying by prominent Marwari Shroffs and closed at Rs. 278½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 276½ and going up to Rs. 277½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 277.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 261 and steadily advanced to Rs. 264 on buying by Marwari Shroffs, finally closing at Rs. 263. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 224.

Our market for ready cotton remained lifeless yesterday with practically little offtake.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	277
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	222½
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	261½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Fully Good Broach April-May	278
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	224
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	263

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th October, 1926:—

Cotton	196 bales.
Wheat	36,383 cwts.
Linseed	2,762 cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	1,029 cwts.
Poppyseed	68 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,188 cwts.
Castorseed	1,310 cwts.
Rice	4,777 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,833 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,248 cwts.
Mowrasced	526 cwts.
Gram	2,897 cwts.
Juwar	5,999 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,788 cwts.
Coal	3,718 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	+20/1
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	315	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	305	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	305	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	290	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	300	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	285	+23/4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	265	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	+14/5
Broach Fine M.G.	320	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	255	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	235/40	—2/3
Ccompta M.G.	330/25	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	275	.....
Miraj Fine M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G.	360/70	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M.G.	270	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 13

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..		1 751	994
Central India ..	1	5,706	6,343
Barsi and Nagar ..		407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		110	171
Berar		1,308	3,593
Central Provinces ..		569	1,899
Total Oomras ..	1	9,851	14,117
Dholera		1,627	3,550
N.W. Provinces ..		1,672	2,649
Rajputana		4,895	1,022
Sind-Punjab ..		2,828	2,741
Broach		9	2
Ocompta & Dharwar		4,106	9,474
Westerns-Northerns		6,399	4,837
Cocanada		119	1,207
Tinnevelly and Combodia		3,595	5,523
Peridan		1,762	603
American	64	7,692	138
Egyptian and African	131	9,821	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	196	54,286	61,389

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th This year	Oct Last year
Europe		31,501	43,011
Japan & China ..		12,078	30,471
Coast Ports		1,175	1,934
Up-country by Rail		11,713	664
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		4,033	5,545
Total ..		60,800	81,625

Dhollera Fine M.G.		270	.....
Kalagin Fine M.G.		270	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
October	6.99	6.97+.04
November	7.12	7.07+.03
December	7.15	7.12+.03
January	7.21	7.17+.03
February	7.24	7.19+.03
March	7.31	7.27+.03
April		7.29+.03
May	7.40	7.36+.04
June		7.37+.03
July	7.44	7.41+.03
August		7.42+.02
September		7.44+.03
October	7.49	7.45+.02
Middling Spot		7.23+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
October		13.72—.10
November		13.57—.10
December		13.58—.07
January	13.75	13.60—.05
February		13.60—.05
March		13.64—.01
April		13.64—.01
May	13.75	13.65
June		13.63
July		13.62
August		13.62
September		13.77
October		13.72
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):

	Last price.
January	13.29
March	13.52
May	13.71

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	13.24
March	13.45
May	13.66

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

January	13.24
March	13.42

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	5.00+.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.30+.10
Scinde Fine	5.60+.10
Bengal Good	5.10+.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.40+.10
Bengal Fine	5.70+.10
Oomra Good	5.95+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.25+.10
Oomra Fine	6.55+.10
Broach Good	5.90+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.30+.10
Broach Fine	6.70+.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 12.

Silver:—China selling. Buyers holding off. Market steady.
Spot 25-3/4 —3/16.
Forward 25-3/4 —3/16.

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11½ —½.
London, Oct. 12.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 12.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 12

T T Berlin on London 20-38.1/4 —1/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-3/4 —1/8
T T Brussels on London 174.30 plus .25
T T Madrid on London 32.48 plus .23
T T Milan on London 120.50 plus 2.25
T T Berne on London 25.12
T T Paris on London 169.00 plus .50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of I A. & C. £20-1/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121.1/2.
P & O Banking Corporation £10.1/4
National Bank £47-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84.1/8 +1/8
Conversion Loan £74.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterlin Loan £69.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £59 +3/4.
Consols £54-3/8 plus 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.5/8 plus 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 peree cent £92.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 12.

Copper English best Selected £64.1/4 +½.
Copper Braziers £73.
Yellow Metal £68.
Spelter Hard £30-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16-3/4 +3/8
Tin Block £310.1/2 —2-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £16-10.0.
Nov/Dec. shipment buyers £16-10-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8.7/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9d.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 158.5/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-3/4d.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment offered £15-3/8.
New Crop Jan/Feb. shipment Hull paid £14-13/16.
Market:—Quiet and rather easier.
Linseed, Bombay Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £7-1/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment £15-1/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17.7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £18-1/4.
Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £17-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53/-.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 54/3.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov. shipment paid and further sellers 56/.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery paid 29/1½.
Jan/Apl. delivery paid 29/9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/1-1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/4.1/2.
July/Sept. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/5-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 November.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 276½.
Bank's buying D D 275½.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270½.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200.
Bank's buying D D 1270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1285.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134.1/2.
Bank's buying 60 days 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 3/16 16th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 15/16 12th inst.
London—Paris 168.75 12th inst.
London—Belgium 174.00 12th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 12th inst.
London—Italy 119.00 12th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/31
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1200
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	137
Shanghai	173 1/4
Japan	134 1/4
Singapore	158

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Gold £4.4-11¼ 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3/4 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/2 cts 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Dicounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent 12th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/12/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/7/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/9/0.

London, Oct. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/4.
Silver ready d. 25/12.
Silver forward d. 25/12.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. India bought. China was a large seller at higher rate. Market steady at present, but we still think we shall see lower prices.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready:—21/8/9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21/8/6, highest 21/8/9, at 5-30 p.m. 21/8/9.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21/8/6, highest 21/8/9, at 5.30 p.m. 21/8/9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready:—60/0/0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 59/11/0, highest 59/11/6, at 5-30 p.m. 59/11/6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 59/2/0, highest 59/2/6, at 5-30 p.m. 59/2/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0/12/0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 2/0/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 13. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1/4	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 13. Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

	Per lb.	Bombay, Oct. 13. Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½.92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabancy (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mill	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 108/9.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/2.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	12th Oct. 1926	1925	Difference
	Bales.	Bales.	
RECEIPTS			
8th to 11th Oct.	3388	3329	+60
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 11th Oct.	54090	61354	—7264
SHIPMENTS			
8th to 11th Oct.			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent ..	3365	1968	—139
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2179	..	+2179
Total ..	5544	1968	—3576
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 11th Oct.			
United Kingdom ..	215	3460	—3245
Continent ..	34951	41460	+6514
China ..	700	500	—200
Japan ..	12878	29971	—17093
Coast Ports ..	1851	1934	—80
U. S. A. ..	..	50	—50
Total ..	50598	77380	—26782
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	440	4691	—4251
China, Japan & Coast Ports	500	6822	—6322

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 1st Oct. 1st Sept to 1st Oct.

	1926	1925	1926	1925
Madras ..	4564	5065	30749	43984
Bombay ..	1020	1183	4907	6018
Sind	..	..	471	451
Bengal ..	239	42	1335	279
U. P. ..	..	1137	945	2932
Punjab ..	35	357	46	768
C. P. ..	nil	nil	nil	nil
Berar	nil	nil	nil	nil
N.W. F Province	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ajmer- Merwara	42	nil	190	nil
Burma	nil	nil	nil	nil
Jodhpur State	nil	nil	nil	nil
	5880	7784	39057	55530

*Adjusted

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

12th Oct 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 2nd Oct.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	73	358
Bombay*	8035	8287
Karachi	846	1305
Madras	2834	4687
Rangoon	0(a)	..
Tuticorin	..	398
Total ..	11794	15035

EXPORTS
Week ending 2nd Oct.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	504	134
Bombay*	7204	10147
Karachi	118	734
Madras	1361	6054
Rangoon	218	344
Tuticorin	2481	6327
Total ..	11886	29660

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 2nd Oct

	1926	1925
Calcutta	3695	2015
Bombay*	41170	49747
Karachi	6384	4398
Madras	13375	20558
Rangoon	34	..
Tuticorin	1850	7884
Total ..	66508	84300

EXPORTS
1st to Sept. 2nd Oct

	1926	1925
Calcutta	5695	4362
Bombay*	46064	67292
Karachi	42868	17584
Madras	8557	13844
Rangoon	325	1249
Tuticorin	8781	28977
Total ..	111270	133308

(a) to 25th Sept.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 14th Oct		1st Sept. to 14th Oct	
1926	1925	1926	1925
525	47	2279	1868

EXPORTS from KARACHI
Week ending 28th Sept.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	Nil	3496
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	112	852
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total ..	112	4048

1st Sept to 28th Sept.

	*1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	1429
Continent	30314	16158
China	500	..
Japan	963	128
Bombay (a)	1175	1772
U. S. A.	75	600
	33052	20087

*Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

(Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act.)

Bombay Island:— 81,273 bales, August 1926; 731,844 bales, 1st September 1925 to 31st August 1926; 987,355 bales, 1st September 1924 to 31st August 1925.

Rest of British India:—88,173 bales, August 1926; 1,066,865 bales, 1st September 1925 to 31st August 1926; 1,011,714 bales, 1st September 1924 to 31st August 1925.

Total 169,446 bales, August 1926; 1,798,709 bales, 1st September 1925 to 31st August 1926; 1,999,069 bales, 1st September 1924 to 31st August 1925.

Indian cotton consumed in Mills in Indian States in July 1926 (Indore) 4,771 bales, and in August 1926 (Hyderabad 1,269 bales, Indore 300 bales and Baroda 3,908 bales) 5,477 bales.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails of Sept. 30 due at 4 a.m.

Election meeting of Indian National Party Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna presiding.

Election meeting of Responsivists(1) at Goregaokar Buildings, Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside, 9 p.m., (2) on the open ground at Parel Tram Terminus, Pol. bavdi, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Banks closed Dassera (Hindu holiday.)

S. S. "Maloja", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Election meeting of Indian National Party, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6.15 p.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

The Walking Race, the Oval, 5.15 p.m.

Co-operation in India.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a paper will be read by Mr. S. G. Warty on "Co-operation in India: a Criticism" to-morrow (Friday), at 6.30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when Mr. C. F. S. Collins, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, will preside. The paper will be followed by discussion.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday) at 6.45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

Victoria Gardens Zoo.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—One pair of Four Horned Antelopes (Tetraceros quadricornis) by Mr. N. H. Bey, Collector of Thana.

Byculla Dist. Congress Committee.—As the accounts are not ready the General meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee called to-day (Thursday) has been postponed until further notice.

Medical Relief League.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Rooms of the Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay (behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) No. 103 Cowasji Patel Street Fort, for transacting the business, as mentioned in original notice.

Lecture on Vijayadashami.—Under the auspices of the Young Bhandari Volunteer Corps, "Dassara Sammelan" will be performed on Saturday (the 16th instant) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) in the Ganesh Bhuwan of Mr. Damodar Ganesh Parkar at Umarkhadi, under the presidentship of Sheth Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, when Mr. Ganpat Mahadeo Kelaskar will speak on "Vijayadashami."

Steamer Movement.—The "Clan Macintyre" left Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING

Before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D'Costa of the Palton Road Police Station placed one Kalia alias Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan on a charge of housebreaking and theft, on Wednesday, and applied for his remand into police custody for 15 days.

In the course of his application, Mr. D'Costa said that on the complaint of one Mr. Doraji Kharsetji, that his house was broken open and goods worth Rs. 486-2-0 was stolen on September 9. One Boruman Meherwan was arrested on suspicion and property worth Rs. 381-10-0 was recovered from him. On a statement made by him, the accused was traced in the G. T. Hospital. He was discharged from the hospital on Tuesday and was subsequently arrested. As police inquiries were incomplete, the remand application was made.

The application was granted by the Magistrate.

MACHINE TOOLS
for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MUMTAZ BEGUM.

ALLEGED GIFT TO DAUGHTER.

WAS IT MADE IN ANTICIPATION OF DEATH?

The suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her mother Vazir Begum to recover Rs. 75,000 alleged to have been given as a gift by Mumtaz to her one year old infant daughter Saadut Begum out of the legacy of Rs. one lakh received from the late Mr. Bawla came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. D. F. Mulla; instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeared with Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla for the plaintiff, the minor daughter of Mumtaz. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla represented Mumtaz Begum, the defendant.

It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiff that in August last year when Mumtaz was in a nursing home after delivery, an operation was performed on her for abscess of the breast and she had at that time declared in the presence of several persons, the she was giving away Rs.75000 the balance of the legacy to her infant daughter the plaintiff by way of a gift. After recovering from illness, Mumtaz went to Amritsar, leaving the child in the custody of her mother Vazir Begum, whom, it was alleged she appointed the guardian and gave authority to get the money from the mother of Mr. Bawla. After her marriage at Amritsar, Mumtaz denied the gift, revoked the authority given to her mother and demanded the custody of her child. Vazer Begum, thereupon, filed the present suit for a declaration of the gift and to prevent Mumtaz from recovering the amount.

In this case, one witness, Mrs. Amery, the lady Superintendent of the Nursing Home who was present when the alleged gift was made, was already examined for the plaintiff somee days back before her departure for England. The case now came for further hearing.

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

At the outset, the following issues were raised (1) whether the defendant had made a gift to the plaintiff? and (2) whether the same was valid? Mr. Taraporewalla, Counsel for the plaintiff, added a third issue, namely, whether Mumtaz had confirmed the gift subsequently at Amritsar? His Lordship, however, disallowed it as it was dependant upon the major issue, whether the gift was actually made?

Before proceeding with the case, Mr. Mulla with a view to come to some settlement, suggested that his Lordship should call both Mumtaz and her mother before him in his chambers to afford them an opportunity to discuss the matter freely and frankly to come to some compromise.

Mr. Jinnah objected to this suggestion, saying that Mumtaz was not prepared to meet her mother, not because of any ill-feeling towards her, but because it would displease her husband. She was not prepared to mar her domestic happiness merely to satisfy her mother's desire to see her.

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said that Vazeer Begum had made a proposal to Mumtaz Begum that the latter should give Rs. 25,000 to the infant as a gift, and the money should be deposited in trust with the Administrater-General, the interest being utilised for the education of the child. Mumtaz was prepared to agree to this, but she insisted on having back the custody of the child. On this point she was not prepared to give in. As this would be the only question in dispute after the above terms are accepted it would serve no useful purpose to bring them together to discuss the matter.

As Mr. Mulla did not consent to give the custody of the child to Mumtaz, the attempt at compromise was abandoned and the case was proceeded with.

The first witness called for the plaintiff was Capt. Thornton who attended the operation on Mumtaz and was present when the alleged gift was made by her.

Captain Thornton stated that he had performed the operation on Mumtaz. He had heard Dr. Sayani explaining to Mrs. Amery, the nurse, what Mumtaz had told her mother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Thornton said he was not sure if Mumtaz had made any mention of bequeathing any money to her child, as he was absorbed in his work. He admitted that Mumtaz was greatly excited at the prospect of taking chloroform.

MUMTAZ INDIFFERENCE TO CHILD?

Further questioned, witness said Mahomedalli had seen him some days ago to ask for a certificate recording what transpired before the operation. Witness gave one stating that he had performed the operation on Mumtaz and that she handed her baby to Vazeer Begam for feeding. Mahomedalli had told witness that he wanted the custody of the child because Mumtaz did not look after it.

Dr. Jan Mahomed Sayani, the next witness, examined by Mr. Mulla stated that he was present at the time of the operation. Before the chloroform was administered, Mumtaz told her mother to take her child from the bed and to take care of it. Mumtaz also asked her to look after her monies and also the legacy that might come from Bawla's estate.

AFRAID OF DEATH.

Mumtaz said that the child was very dear to her, and regretted that there was nobody to look after it. Captain Thornton and Mrs. Amery were present at the time and witness was asked by the latter what Mumtaz had said. Witness explained to her briefly the purport of what he had heard. He told Mrs. Amery that Mumtaz was frightened of her life and wanted her mother to take care of the child. Mrs. Amery was very curious to know what Mumtaz was talking about. Witness could not say whether Captain Thornton heard the conversation or not.

Shown a document, witness said he had signed it and given to Mahomedalli. In it he had described what happened just before the operation. He had stated in it that Mumtaz had given to the child all the money she had, received from Bawla's estates. Witness now realised that this was not what was meant by Mumtaz. He had told so to Mahomedally when he called at his dispensary a few days ago to remind him of the present suit. Witness wanted the document back to make the necessary corection, but Mahomedalli said it would not be used in court. Witness had also stated in that document that Mumtaz had said "If I die, take care of the child." Mahomedalli requested him to drop the words "If I die" from the document. These words were important from witness' point of view. In the first proof copy that was written, witness had inserted the words, but Mahomedalli said that they would lengthen the wording of the proof, and his lawyers would not like these words. Mahomedalli then brought another document omiting these words, and witness signed it The first document was destroyed on the presence of witness.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

EVANS CASE

TRIAL OF FURTHER CHARGES

The trial of Llewellyn Evans on the remaining four charges, two of criminal breach of trust and two of falsification of accounts in respect of two sets of bonds of the face value of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival yesterday afternoon. To the two charges of criminal breach of trust Evans pleaded guilty, and to the other two charges of falsification of accounts, he pleaded not guilty. The latter two charges, however were withdrawn by the Crown.

As the prosecution did not press for sentence on the first two charges. His Lordship sentenced the accused to one days simple imprisonment on each of the charges.

With regard to the other two charges, the Advocate-General appeared before the Court and withdrew them formally. He also requested His Lordship to direct that the discharge order passed by the Court on those two charges be deemed as an acquittal as otherwise it would remain only as a discharge, and it would be open to the Crown to proceed against the accused again. His Lordship passed orders accordingly.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

7 PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

A complaint of house-breaking and theft of Rs. 4,577 from a safe was filed at the Lamington Road Police Station on the 9th instant. On inquiry, the police had arrested Mahomedali Kutbuddin and six others on suspicion. All of them were found to have no employment and had no fixed residence. They were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court by Sub-Inspector Savant, and their remand into police custody for ten days was applied for on the ground that the police inquiries were yet incomplete.

The application was granted.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

For stealing the copper top of a Municipal gas lamp in the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the night of October 4, Nsman Ramzan and Hussein Ali were arrested by the police on the spot, and on a statement made by them one Munshi Gayan was arrested on October 8. All the three accused were placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning and their remand into police custody was applied for on the ground that police inquiries in the matter were incomplete. It was stated that the stolen copper plate was worth Rs. 25.

The application was granted by the Magistrate.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL

Chandrabai, a prostitute and two others named Pandu Manji and Shanker Sitaram were placed by the police before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

It was alleged that Chandrabai who is a prostitute keeping a brothel at Kandawadi had with the help of Pandu Manji and Shanker Sitaram kidnapped a young Prabhu girl named Chhabibai aged 17 years from the protection of her guardians on July 27 last. From her residence at Gamdevi, Chhabibai was taken to the first accused's brothel first in a carriage and thence she was taken to different places. While she was kept at Parel, she was asked to take to immoral ways of life; but on her refusing to do so nothing further was done. On receipt of information, the police arrested the three accused. As inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete, the Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the prosecution applied for a postponement which was granted by the Magistrate.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION

SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED

On behalf of one A. Parreira, Mr. N. H. Jhabwala, pleader, filed information before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court charging Mrs. Coutino, his mother-in-law with the theft of clothes and abduction of his wife.

In the course of his information, the complainant alleged that taking advantage of his absence from the house, Mrs. Coutino entered the room, removed all his belongings from there and persuaded his wife to leave the room leaving behind the children. The wife was subsequently removed to the playhouse per force; and she had not returned since then. The complainant therefore charged Mrs. Coutino as above and prayed for process against her.

The Magistrate issued a search warrant for the production of the wife of the complainant.

LOITERERS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Keshavlal Vajeshanker, Chhagan Champsi, Ramachandra Dhondu and Datta Laxman were arrested on suspicion by the Lamington Road Police while they were loitering near the Krishna Cinema, and they were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday.

Sub-Inspector Savant stated that as the police had received several complaints of pick-pocketting near the Krishna Cinema during the last few weeks, several constables in plain clothes were stationed near the place to keep a watch. On the night of the 9th instant the four accused were seen loitering near the ticket windows of the cinema and at an interval of some time, they met each other, talked among themselves and departed again. The police arrested them; and on being questioned they could not give a satisfactory reason for their loitering there. No money was found with them. As the antecedents of these persons were to be inquired into Mr. Savant applied for a remand of the accused into police custody.

The Magistrate granted the application.

BOUND OVER FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, convicted one Vrajlal Vithaldas residing at Sandhurst Road of attemping to commit suicide and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 100 for one year.

It was alleged that on Tuesday at about 3 p.m. the accused was found in an unconscious condition in his room. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that he has taken a dose of opium to put an end to his life. He had incurred heavy debts and had been an insolvent only some time back.

The accused pleading guilty said that as his liabilities were very heavy, he had no other course but to commit suicide.

The Magistrate convicted him and passed orders as above.

FATAL KNOCK-DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

At about 2-15 p.m. on Sunday a motor car No. 1639 owned by Mr. I. Sopher, residing at Procter Road and driven by Ramchandra Bapuji was proceeding a long Haines road towards Jacob Circle when opposite Noorani Bazaar one Devji Daji (50) tried to cross the road and was knocked down. The car was stopped and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He died the following day death being due to the fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

On Sunday at about 12-30 p.m. the Punjab Mail was passing through Byculla railway yard when an unknown Hindu women (60 was knocked down by the engine. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the driver of the mail train said that he noticed the deceased seated between the up and down tracks near the down "home" signal. He whistled out to her and she walked straight towards the down line. The buffer of the engine struck her on the head and she fell down. Witness stopped the train and removed her to Byculla Station.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A JOURNALIST ENTERTAINED.

Mr. S. K. Patil who recently returned from England after taking the Diploma of The London School of Journalism and several examinations of the London University, was entertained by the members of the Adya Gaud Brahmin community at a meeting held on Saturday last at the Community's Nivas (Old Pendse Wadi) Girgaon, when Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar presided.

SILVER "FIRM"

BULL SPECULATOR BUYING

GOLD CLOSES "EASIER."

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

There was a good buying movement by the well-known Calcutta speculator, who bought about 500 bars, in the "Asho" (ist) settlement, to-day. The rates steadily improved on account of this firm buying by the Bull speculator. The opening rates for 1st and 2nd settlements were Rs. 59/1 and Rs. 58/11; they improved to Rs. 59/10 and Rs. 59/3 in the afternoon and eased to Rs. 59/8 and 59/1, due to profit-taking.

China exchange was 2s. 6¼d. While the London cables were as follows:—

"Silver quiet and steady. India bought. China was a large seller at the higher rate. Market steady at present, but we still think, we shall see lower prices."

Silver Spot: 25 3/4d.

Silver Forward: 25 3/4d.

In the early part of the day, the "Bears" were covering their sales, on account of the supposed strong-holding of the "Bull" speculator, who seems bent upon forcing the market up, in anticipation of the Currency Ratio being reduced to 1s. 5d. by the Government—as a compromise with the Indian leaders, headed by the Indian Currency League. Off-take of ready silver was about 400 bars a day.

GOLD.

Gold was "firm" in the early part of the day, due to the exchange falling to 1s. 5 25/32d. to-day. The rates steadily advanced to Rs. 21-8-9, 21-8-3 and 21-8-6 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlements respectively. Long liquidation set in at the higher rates, which eased in the evening to Rs. 21-8-0, 21-7-9 and 21-8-0.

CESAREWITCH STAKES RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch Stakes:—

Myra Gray	1
Miss Sport	2
Templestowe	3

—Reuter.

DETAILS.

Breezy Heather was scratched from Cesarewitch at 1.25 yesterday afternoon.

24 ran. Bachelor's Call (Peel) was an additional runner. Nightshift did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

Starting prices:—50 to 1 against Myra Gray, 22 to 1 Miss Sport, 9 to Templestowe Won by two lengths, half length separated second and third.—Reuter's Special Service.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—Mrs. Neville Rolfe, Secretary, General of the British Social Hygiene Council has left for India accompanied by Mr. David Lees, a lecturer in venereal diseases at the University at Edinburgh with the object of conferring with the provincial authorities in India as regards the best methods of the diagnosis and treament of venereal disease.—Reuter.

London.—The Chamber of Shipping has submitted to the Board of Trade a memorandum in connection with the Imperial Conference. It points out Britain's need of outlet for her surplus population and the Dominions' need of greater access of population.—Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Following are the alterations in the Cesarewitch probables:—Breezy Heather (blank) is a doubtful starter and Kwantion will be ridden by Stimson. Add: Blacon.

CRICKET AT THANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Teredesai Memorial Cricket Tournament is going on at Thana and yesterday the Thana Friends' Union Cricket Club succeeded in securing a glorious victory over their formidable opponents, the Thana Young Cricketers who were the cup winners for the last two years. The T. F. U. C. scored 77 runs in their first innings while the T. Y. U. C. scored 55 runs only. The former in their second innings scored 56 runs, and the latter were thus faced with the impossible task of making 79 runs within 25 minutes. Their motto, it seems, was "hit out or get out" and in trying to put it into practice they lost their six wickets for 22 runs when stumps were drawn. The second result of the other match between the K. Villa C. C. and the Israelite C. C. was as follows:—The former scored, in their first and second innings, 34 and 29 runs respectively, while the latter scored 18 runs in the first innings and 29 runs in the second innings. Thus the K. Villa C. C. won the match by 16 runs.

SHOLAPUR QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

The Sholapur Quadrangular cricke tournament commenced on the 6th instant, and in the first match that was played, the Hindus were victorious over the Mahomedans, the scores being 131, 149 and 83, 110, respectively. The second match was between the Europeans and the Parsis, in which the latter, after a keen contest, lost the game by only 5 runs. The scores of the Parsi and European teams were 176, 81, and 197, 65 respectively. The following is a short description of the matches played.

HINDUS V. MAHOMEDANS.

The first match was played on the 6th instant between the Hindus and Mahomedans, the play commencing at 11-30 a.m Hindus batting. Bali and Kirlosker opened the Hindu Innings; and played for nearly 45 minutes, scoring 35 runs, when Kirlosker was clean bowled by Aziz. Uttarker and Jakkal, the two best batsmen of the Hindus then succeeded in turn and were soon sent about their business by Aziz. Bali was the only batsman on the Hindu side who stood the test of several Mahomedan bowlers, contributing 43 the highest figure on the Hindu side. Tukaram, Kakade and Pahatak, were the only others who entered double figures contributing 17, 16 and 17 respectively. After the end of two hours all the Hindu batsmen were out, and the total score stood at 131.

The first five players of the Mahomedans, were all despatched in no time by the crack Hindu Bowlers, Phatalage and Jajan who have specialised in leg breaks. Umar the seventh batsman was the only batsman who made up 43. The total score was 83 runs.

The Hindus in the second innings made 149 runs, and the Mahomedans replied with 110.

PARSIS V. EUROPEANS.

The second match of the Sholapur Quadrangular tournament was played on the 9th. inst. between the Parsis and the Europeans. The Parsi Captain, Dr. Thanawal having won the toss elected to bat. The start was somewhat unfortunate for the Parsis, as the first wicket was lost at 8, but N. Nagarwala, the second batsman put life into the game and with vigorous cricket wore down the strength of the European attack and all subsequent batsmen each gave a pretty tolerable account of himself N. Nagarwala scored 40 by free and stylish cricket and his brother P. Nagarwala and the Parsi Captain Dr. Thanawala, each contributed a useful 27 to his side. The total Parsi score was 176, all down, just at lunch.

After lunch H. R. Gould & Kirkham opened the European innings and from the first gave the Parsi trundles hard work with the ball. Both the European bats settled at their business and piled up decades after decades till at 65 the fertile partnership was broken by a fine off-break from J. Nagarwala. H. R. Gould, the Collector of Sholapur, to whom along with Mr. Macdonald, one of the Directors of the Laxmi & Vishnu Cotton mills the credit is due of inspiring the idea of the tournament, specially distinguished himself by his glances to fine leg. Calthorpe the next man in, had a couple of hits, but was soon caught out, Gould next partnered Hoane, and both made the affairs lively by a few boundary hits carrying the score to 92 when Gould was bowled out by a very similar off-break from the self-same J. Nagarwala. Macdonald joined Hoane and after a few couplets to the off soon sent the century up. At 102 Hoane in tugging at Nagarwala skid a ball to long off but the Parsi captain after a strenuous ran gave Hoane no further chance at the wicket. MacDonald was next joined by Cooke, a left hander, and welcomed his partner with two or three nice boundaries to mid-on. MacDonald played a cautious but determined game and punished every loose delivery of the Parsi bowlers. Cooke played a defensive game supporting MacDonald, but T. Nagarwala at last got past his defence when the score stood at 128. Jackson next went in, but was smartly stumped by the Parsi wicket-keeper Davar, Lincoln then stepped into Jackson's place and considerably helped MacDonald in raising the score to 140 upto tea-time.

After tea, ten runs were added and Mr. MacDonald who was playing a very confident game was caught in the short slips set off J. Nagarwala who had bagged one more powerful bat. MacDonald played a fine innings of 39. Lincoln had now charge of European interests and it was for him to attempt to equalise the score of his side to that of the Parsis.

He stuck up bravely to his wicket and at suitable intervals hit out till with the last man in he put out a special effort till the European score passed the Parsi total and was 21 runs to the good. Lincoln at last carried out his bat scoring 26 runs with confident cricket.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The Parsis' second adventure with the willow was not half so good as the first, the first five batsmen having been disposed, off for a paltry total of 45 runs and though J. Nagarwala and the Parsis Captain, Dr. Thanawala, attempted to put a fair complexion on the game, the whole side was out for 81.

The Europeans immediately went in and the first two batsmen Messrs Gould & Kirkham hit out upto tea-time 65 runs without the loss of any wicket. The Parsis were thus defeated by 10 wickets & 4 runs.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

JANUARY.

13th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	13.28
To-day's Opening Rate	13.28
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	13.39
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

13th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.17
To-day's Opening Rate	7.19
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.08
Difference	—.09

Khandi Closed	274-12-0
Sewri Closed	276-12-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14 1926.

A GRAVE BLUNDER.

The attitude taken by the U. P. Government with regard to the Ramlila processions of Allahabad is hardly calculated to foster amicable relations between Hindus and Muslims or to add to Government's reputation for fair play. It has caused deep offence to millions of Hindus, filled many Muslims with apprehensions and is likely to frustrate the attempts being made by Hindu and Muslim leaders in Calcutta and elsewhere to promote amity between the two communities. The Ramlila celebrations have been celebrated in Allahabad from times immemorial peacefully without let or hindrance. It was only last year that they were abandoned because of Government's meddling on the assumption that custom did not sanction the playing of music before mosques at the evening prayer time. To prevent similar abandonment this year a public meeting held in April last requested the U. P. Government to make a full enquiry into the nature of past usage. It was the duty of Government professing to foster inter-communal unity to make such an enquiry. But the Government failed in that duty. The best thing then was for the leaders of the two communities to appoint their own committee of enquiry. They, too, failed in their duty, possibly because they stood more on rights than on mutual understanding. The consequence was that Government sought to impose vexatious conditions on the Hindus, asking them either to stop music before mosques or to close the processions before night-fall. Rather than accept this compulsion the Hindus are disposed once again to abandon the processions. And this bodes ill to Hindus and Muslims alike.

Government's meddling was uncalled-for. Muslims, left to themselves, are not oversensitive on the point of occasional music before mosques. They have long been accustomed to it. Government themselves admit that "the record prepared in 1912 stated that there was no custom of stopping music before mosques in Allahabad". Only recently prominent Muslim leaders like Khwaja Hassan Nizami and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad discountenanced the agitation for stopping music before mosques. Mr. G. K. Nariman has just pointed out that the Amir of Afghanistan himself has a band playing in the Shahi mosque on the Id day. But the pity of it is that Muslims have not been left alone. The U. P. Government gratuitously assumed that, unless the procession stopped music before mosques, there was bound to be a riot in spite of all their precautions. This is at once an unmerited slur on the community supposed to be protected and a proclamation of the impotence of Government and has a dangerous suggestion as to what it is that really influences Government. As for the exact custom in Allahabad, opinions have varied, Government's contention having been challenged by unimpeachable evidence. The question itself may be cleared by an enquiry, official or non-official, to-day or to-morrow. But the policy of Government to decide the issue, not by the reasonableness of this or that demand, but by the imaginary fear of impending violence is verily putting a premium on license.

It is, perhaps, not yet too late for Government to rectify their grave blunder. They will do well to accept, if necessary, Pandit Malaviya's offer to place at their disposal and under their control one thousand volunteers. If they do not accept the offer, they will not be able to resist the suspicion that it is something besides peace at any cost that they aim at. If Government should persist in their error, we would appeal to the Hindus not to be exasperated into any indiscretion. They would thereby be only playing into the hands of misguided officials. To the Muslims we would appeal to rely, for true regard for their religious susceptibilities, on something more permanent than bureaucratic caprice, on the goodwill of those amidst whom their lot is permanently cast. A silence before a mosque, enforced at the point of the bayonet and causing heart-burning to thousands, is not the silence fit for a prayer. The true, voluntary restraint before every sacred place, which the Hindus have for ages evinced, will again be seen when, instead of making everything a matter of right, leaders learn once again to settle differences among themselves without requisitioning the might of an alien Government. However hard may be the question of political relations between Hindus and Muslims, the petty question of music before mosques should no longer be allowed to divide the two communities and we earnestly appeal to the leaders to settle this question once and for all.

THE NIZAM'S FINANCES.

The one reflection a careful student of the Financial Statement for the Nizam's Dominions for the Fasli Year 1336 cannot avoid making is the undue stress laid on economy and retrenchment apparent in every one of its paragraphs. We would not be understood to imply that economy and retrenchment are not needed in the Indian State finances any more than in those of the British Indian Provinces. But we think a wise and far-sighted as well as sympathetic and progressive Government will keep its eyes for ever open for directions of profitable expenditure,—profitable not necessarily in the crude monetary sense, but rather in the wider and nobler sense of nation building. Judging from the figures supplied in the Budget Note under review, it seems doubtful if the financial authorities and advisers of the Nizam's Government have made due allowance for the growing needs of an expanding service in a progressive State. The actual surplus of revenue receipts over Service expenditure, in the three years completed since 1332 Fasli. amounted to Rs. 223 lakhs, or 176 1|2 lakhs over the normal, that is, 15 lakhs a year. Rs. 130 lakhs of this extra surplus is employed, for the purchase of the Railway, 18 1|2 lakhs for the further strengthening of the Famine Grant, and the balance of 28 lakhs on various specific grants, of which the largest portion—15 lakhs,—is claimed by the Public Works. A preliminary note to the Budget observes: "Contrasting the position as it is expected to be at the end of 1336 Fasli with what it was in the beginning of 1331 Fasli capital expenditure to the extent of 579 1|2 lakhs will have been incurred; investments, otherwise than in cash, made in different reserves in Government Securities of the face value of 133.68 lakhs B.G., in Shahbad Cement and Singareni Colliery Debentures, etc., 37 lakhs B.G., and in sterling investments £6.15 lakhs(?)" This may be a matter of pride to the Finance Member of the Nizam's Government; but we very seriously question whether, from the point of view of the welfare and development of the people in His Exalted Highness' Dominions, this policy has been really beneficial.

In support of our main apprehension, let us examine the following figures. The revenue has shown a steady increase, from the normal of 701.49 lakhs in the triennium of 1332-1334 Fasli to the actual figure of 782-66 lakhs in 1334 and the revised figure of Rs. 767.92 lakhs in 1335 Fasli, comparing with the budget figure of Rs. 747.22 lakhs in the year 1336. Judging from the figures, we think the revenues have in the coming year been very much under-estimated as they have been steadily under-estimated in the preceding five years, as shown by the improvement in the revised over the budget figures, and the actuals over the revised, probably the intention being no to show in the commencement of a financial year too rosy a picture of the public exchequer receipts in the Dominions. On the side of expenditure, the standard or normal figure for the triennium 1332-1334 was 660.96 lakhs, but the actual expenditure in 1334 was only 593.82 lakhs. Compare this with the budgeted amount for 1335 of Rs. 655.50 lakhs, which in the revised figures shows a reduction to 600.26 lakhs. Does this not point to a corresponding tendency of over-stating the expenditure, so as to make the final result as pleasant (sic) as may be? The budgetted amount for 1336 is Rs. 656.32; but we very much doubt if the actual expenditure would not fall much below this figure. The explanation is perfectly simple. Ever since the present Finance Member of the Nizam's Government introduced the principle of "Departmentalisation", that is, contracting for a fixed grant to each spending department for a term of three years, the department being obliged to live under that figure no matter what happens, its sympathy being actively enlisted for the starvation point of spending by promising it a moiety of the savings from the fixed allotment. At the time the system was introduced, we commented on it in the same strain as to-day; and we feel our prognostic has been amply justified by the results we see. The biggest increase over the normal is under Customs of Rs. 18.87, lakhs and other increases are Excise Rs. 12.82, Interest Rs. 11.13, Railways Rs. 19.19, Paper Currency Rs. 7.09, Forests Rs. 5.68, Opium Rs. 5.50, Stamps Rs. 2.43 lakhs. The revised estimates of 1336 show further increases under almost every one of these heads over the normal of the first triennium as well as over the new normal of the second triennium. On the other hand, expenditure shows a steady reduction.

The compiler of the Note has very carefully omitted the normal figures of the several expenditure heads as between the first triennium and the succeeding years; but still the undesirable tendency to starve important departments is too clearly noticeable to be denied. We do not cavil at the reduction in expenditure in those revenue collection heads, and even in charges of general administration, which, after all, cannot be classed as strictly nation-building items of the public expenditure. But when we see the same tendency to stringency and starvation in education (from 68 lakhs to 55 in 1334 and 56 in 1335, revised estimates, which would probably show a further reduction in the final accounts) and the same system of steady starvation in cognate items of public welfare, we cannot but say the economy of the Nizam's finances is cousin germane to waste. While taxation does not show any signs of reduction,—the increases shown above tell a wholly different tale,—means which would ultimately add to the tax-paying capacity of the Nizam's subjects seems to be regularly and systematically starved. Is this right? This is not true economy nor even retrenchment. It is insane avarice.

THE ART OF DOING NOTHING.

The Governfent of Madras sympathise with the ideal of prohibition. Their sympathy, goaded into action by the repeated demand of non-official opinion in the Madras Legislative Council, induced them to appoint sometime ago a Committee to investigate various methods, not to introduce prohibition, but as their resolution on the Committee's report, which is now ready, points out, "to reduce the total consumption of liquor in this province". The Committee's investigation has been very helpful to the Government who appointed it. It has enabled them to make another experiment in the art of doing nothing, when some positive performance is required of them by public opinion in regard to matters which they would very much like to leave alone. The revenue from Excise is one such matter, and the Government of Madras, after a preliminary observation that "they have been making experiments in partial prohibition, wherever conditions have been favourable", proceed to declare how local option is impossible at the present stage, how the reduction of shops has very little effect on consumption and how the rationing system "merely operates towards enhancing the price of liquor". The Committee pointed out that in regard to rationing this was the experience in Bombay, and as regards local option it was not prepared to commit itself to the opinion that the introduction of a local option Bill in Madras at the present time would reduce consumption. It was, indeed, a convenient and a cautious committee. It was of opinion that increasing the price of liquor would considerably reduce its sale, and it recommended that such an increase could be best effected by a steady rise in the stillhead duty on spirits and in the rates of tree tax for toddy and it considered these methods "more satisfactory than arbitrary limitation of the total quantity of liquor to be offered for sale". With this the Government of Madras entirely agree. It is of course, absolutely foreign to their conception of promoting prohibition that there should be any such arbitrary limitation in the total supply of liquor. People, we suppose, must practise prohibition in spite of conditions under which the opportunities to indulge in liquor are many and within reach. The Government of Madras evidently do not believe in the practice of easy virtue by the people of the area under their charge. So in Madras there will be no attempt to reduce the number of liquor shops on a large scale, no rationing on the Bombay system, no local option, nothing but experiments "under favourable circumstances" in partial prohibition. Will not the Government of Madras be a trifle more precise as to what these favourable circumstances are, where they have found them to exist and what the exact nature of their experiments is? We note that they regard the experiment of prohibiting the sale of liquor to the hill tribes on the Nilgiris as inconclusive.

SHOPKEEPERS IN DISTRESS.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

The British people, as we all know in India, are a singularly benevolent type of humanity. They only exist for the benefit of other people. They wear themselves out in manufacturing the various commodities which other nations require and great is the astonishment and the resentment which is sometimes accompanied by bombbardment, an item in the gunboat policy of Britain, when other races, particularly the eastern races, do not quite see why British goods must be bought.. .....

The Stranger Within the Gate.

Just think of the ingratitude of the Chinese. Here is the British merchant in Hongkong and Shanghai and the other Treaty ports ready to bring right up to the very homes of the millions of China's population all the conveniences of Western civilisation, in the form of British goods. England has always lent a helping hand to China. She has been ready with loans. Of course, a trifling assurance about payment is necessary. So she controls the customs and in common with other Foreign Powers enjoys concessions and rights of extra-territoriality. And the silly Chinese do not appreciate the blessings of it at all. They refuse to protect "the stranger within the gate". Therefore, thunders the "Outlook", "the Chinese have no right to object if the Powers take the necessary measures to do so themselves."

A Warning.

But there are "Little Englanders" who do not appreciate the high imperialistic purpose for which the British Empire exists. These people are, according to the organs of the Conservative Party and of High Finance in England, so stupid as to be totally unable to comprehened the calamity to the whole world when the British shopkeepers found themselves in distress in China. Unfortunately for the Capitalist class, however there is spreading gradually disillusionment in the minds of the British working classes about the benefits of Imperialism. Mr. Bertrand Russell warns them in the latest issue of the "New Leader" that from the standpoint of British interests opposition to Chinese nationalism is madness. "The more we persist in this opposition", he says, "the more shall we lose". He assures his countrymen that they are not fighting in China "for a great cause". He remarks: "The exact opposite is the case; we are fighting against everything progressive, up right and intelligent in China and in favour of everything ignorant, reactionary and corrupt. We are fighting to keep civilisations under in a great nation, in order that it may be the easier to exploit."

A Paradise On Earth

Is England a "Paradise on earth"? Lala Lajpat Rai thought so when he observed how the homes of the working classes in that country looked like palaces compared with the scantiness of worldly goods to be noticed even in middle class homes in India. He expressed these sentiments in his paper "The People" and they drew a strongly worded protest from Mr. Thurtle, Labour M.P., who said Lala Lajpat Rai had no idea of the appalling poverty of certain sections of the British working classes. "The Daily Herald" publishes a letter from a Labour publicist who says Mr. Thurtle is "quite justified in his doubts about the paradise on earth as Lajpat Rai calls our land" But he adds that everything turns on that word "comparative." In his opinion "British poverty compared with India's poverty is luxury" and he asks "How far are we responsible or rather to what extent should we make ourselves responsible—for the welfare of our brother workers in India, Africa and China?" Mr. Vishnu Karandikar, an Indian student in London, writes to the same paper, expressing the hope that "Mr. Thurtle will perhaps sympathise with Lala Lajpat Rai's point of view if he comes to know a little bit more of the Indian Labourer's life of half-starvation and necessary lack of clothing." He says that, compared with him, a British labourer on the dole is far better and happier. Mr. Thurtle may not know, he remarks, that there is no unemployment relief in India, and that "eighty per cent. of the population do not get one square meal during a month." Here is another of those young Indians who fail to realise the magnitude of the benefits of British rule in India. It is to convert hard cases like his, no doubt, that ex-satraps from India, ex-judges, and retired British merchants with Eastern experience have taken latterly to lecture to the inmates of the Indian Students Hostel in London.

A very Technical Industry.

Our Johukmis are fond of saying after spending an agreable summer in England's "green and pleasant land" that a far higher code of business morality prevails there. How much of truth there is in this kind of adulation can be learnt from the pages of "Truth." The London paper drew attention in mail week to "moneylending specialists," spiders which weave their webs on a very large scale. Most of them "use a more or less common form of invitation to their parlours but some get out circulars devised for flies of a particular species." One of them specialises in making strictly private cash advances to directors of companies. Another makes "a speciality of short-dated loans" "our charge being £5 for each £100 for an agreed period this means in effect that you pay at the rate of guineas for pounds" And in that land of enlightenment the money lending bloodsucker finds a plentiful supply of victims.

NATIONALISM IN THREE LESSONS.

CONVERSIONS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

(BY A VOYAGER.)

The travel-line on the palm of my right-hand is conspicuous. The channel of riches and estates is rather constricted. The life-line runs boldly across my hand. My life is, therefore, as rich in adventure as it is poor in worldly possessions. The six voyages I have already made between India and England are, I am told by fortune-experts, only the preamble of the voyages to come. Without going into details it is possible for an adventurer like myself to form a sketchy impression of East and West—one may almost say a Black and White sketch (where Black stands for the East and White for the West)—that more than hits the eye, for it sears the heart too.

East & West, or as the world sometimes chooses to call it, Black and White, are nowhere thrown into closer and more unavoidable contact than on board an ocean-liner between India and England.

Voyages of Destiny.

It is strange to associate a voyage that is written on the palm of your hand with a period of history that affects the destinies of millions of your countrymen. How delicately linked were the fortunes of the little Parsi invalid lad of nine (myself to wit) who found himself on board the "Imperator" in 1906 bound for Trieste, with the fortunes of his countrymen may be seen in the sequel. Son of a member of the I.C.S. the little boy was stirred by nothing so much, twenty years ago, as by those tunes "God Save Our Gracious King" and "Rule Brittania——" The strains of "Bande Mataram" that first rose in those early days of Nationalism, out of the hearts of the brave youths of India came like a gust of foul air to this little Indian bureaucrat. "Congressmen! Seditionists! Anarchists! I want to shoot them all!" That was the passionate avowal of more than this one little aristocrat. It was, one must admit with shame, the direct or indirect, expressed or unexpressed view of the vast majority of Parsis, an overwhelming majority of the "interested" classes, the commercial classes, the so-called educated classes and the vast army of Government under-dogs. The brave men who had stood up to the despotism of the pontifical Curzon had been howled down as "Anarchists" while the sycophants who had made oily speeches in favour of the Government during the Partition noise had been rewarded with "honours" and emoluments. Such was roughly the attitude of the educated classes while the masses were yet poetically asleep in 1906 and more than one little Indian bureaucrat shouted lustily "God Save The King!" to drown the feeble echoes of "Bande Mataram"! But even then a seed had fallen. The child who had been brought up with the children of the White Burra-sahibs of his father's district, had more than one rude shock on board the "Imperator" bound for Trieste. The English children boycotted him. Strange! Was he, indeed, so much their inferior? Were they somehow unlike the White children of his father's district? Or was there some secret pact against him? Gradually it was borne in upon the little Indian Sahib that his crime was in being a "black man." A black man! But he was a Sahib! His father was Collector of——! The English children did not care. On board a ship bound for the White Man's country, there are only White and Black. The White are top-dogs, and the Black are bottom-dogs. And the bottom dogs had better keep away from the top-dogs.

The Seed Germinates.

Mark the development. Thirteen years later the little Parsi lad, now a young man in his twenties, found himself on board the "Kashgar" of the P. & O. He still hankered after the company of the Anglo-Indians on board. But from the first day he realised his mistake. In 1919 just after Amritsar the Anglo-Indians were in no mood even to patronise Indians. The seed that had fallen in the little Parsi bureaucrat's dormant soul germinated rapidly during this second visit to England. Before the young man landed at Tilbury (near London) he had been converted from an Imperialist to a Nationalist. There is nothing like a voyage between India and England or 'vice versa' for turning a denationalised Indian into a nationalised Indian. One little incident of this voyage I remember particularly well. A dour looking Anglo-Indian turned suddenly upon my innocent Indian friend with the fierce bull-dog snarl. "How dare you stare at my wife?" He nearly followed up his snarl by putting his teeth (so to speak) on my astonished friend. That a Black man should dare to look a White woman in the eye! Preposterous! One White man may be guilty of an "error of judgment" resulting in the doing to death of Black men, women and children in cold blood, and the White men may publicly present him with a purse,

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

True to Their Principles.

The Labour Party Conference at Margate has indicated by its resolution, carried by the stupendous majority of over three millions, urging the nationalisation of mines that the rank and file of British Labour is willing to abide by the principles it has advocated so long. Labour Imperialists like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. A. Thomas in their anxiety to pilot Labour policy only through safe channels opposed the demand of the Margate Conference in regard to nationalisation as "unpracticable". There is no doubt that there is an increasing gulf of difference between the leaders of the Labour Party in England who have tasted the sweets of office, and come into intimate contact with its responsibilities, and the popular leaders of Labour who are determined to stand by their principles and do not wish to hesitate to employ every weapon in constitutional agitation, isquding that of the general strike, to put them into actual practice.

The League's Interest in Asia.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala in his speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations voiced accurately the demand of all Asiatic countries that the League ought to develop into a truly international body when he asked its delegates to consider whether in future more special attention should not be paid by the League to conditions and problems peculiar to Asia. The complaint of Asiatic countries is that they have neither an adequate representation on the League nor are their grievances and their point of view attended to in its deliberations. It is no wonder that India who pays a large sum to defray the League's expenses should feel little enthusiasm for the achievements of the League when that body shows itself more concerned in maintaining the balance of power amongst European nations than in making an honest and determined effort to develop into a League of all the Nations of the world. A body from which America, Turkey and Russia, herself a great Asiatic Power, keep out cannot develop a truly international sense.

Working the Reforms.

In August last the Government of the United Provinces brought up in the U. P. Legislature their Land Revenue Amendment (Settlement) Bill which after a protracted and heated discussion was turned down by that body as the Government did not agree to accept the two chief demands of the popular side that there should be "shorter settlements by law" and that revenue claims should be adjusted to 35 per cent. of the income. Now the U.P. Government issue a press communique in which they declare that they will enforce the objects of the measure by executive order. Thus they have allowed concessions to the landlords behind the back of the Legislative Council and, "in the forthcoming settlements," the communique says, the latter will receive the concessions "as though the Bill had become law." This is the manner in which the "Reforms" are worked, flouting the opinion of the Legislature and setting at naught the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee about handing over to the "Reformed" Council's the regulation of land-revenue.

More Rubaiyat.

Lovers of Omar Khayam and his immortal Rubaiyat (may their tribe increase) will be delighted to learn that some more Rubaiyat of the astronomer poet of Persia have been recently discovered. A correspondent of the "Daily Gazette" of Sind states that during the course of the construction of a new Government building at Sehwan in the Larkhana district of Sind, whilst excavations for the foundations were being made, a brass case was unearthed which contained a manuscript inscribed with many hitherto unknown Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam. Translations of some of the quatrains have already been made, the cadence and rhyme being said to be as in the classic translation of the Rubaiyat by Fitzgerald. The Rubaiyat are gems of "purest ray serene" and the discovery of even a few more will be hailed with delight the world over.

Red Tape.

Mr. Khagendranath Ganguly, a well-known Congress candidate of Calcutta for the ensuing elections, duly sent in his nomination paper. Everything was all right, but—grievous omission—he failed to state that he was a mate. The Returning officer was sorely puzzled. He thought and thought and at last rejected the nomination paper. Neither Mr. Khagendranath's name nor his reputation as a thorough-going male—he is known to have a ferocious moustache—availed him. We do not know whether Mr. Ganguly has a second chance. If he—has and if it is not too late now, he will be well advised to get his proposer and seconder also to testify to his sex. Red tapism is not confined to India. Years ago "Truth" reported an escape of gas at Cambridge Barracks. The escape was discovered by a private who reported it successively to the colour-sergeant, the quartermaster sergeant, the quartermaster, the colonel and so on till it reached the general. Thence the report was forwarded to the Royal Engineers who sent for a gasman. The paper concluded its account of the incident with the words: "While the reporting is going on the barracks are burnt down".

BACK BAY & "COMMON-SENSE"

"PERFECTLY STRAIGHTFORWARD SCHEME."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting to-day. Sir Louis Kershaw, explaining the circumstances in which the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the Bombay Government's housing and development scheme, said that the scheme was first examined with regard to the adequacy of the housing scheme which overshadowed everything else in finance. Another important point was that as the scheme involved an expenditure of 30 crores of rupees a telegram was sent sanctioning the scheme subject to a suitable scheme of finance being evolved. Correspondence on this matter followed, and on 1st September 1920 the Secretary of State sanctioned the issue of a loan. The scheme was not subjected to technical examination. That was the usual practice.

Sir G. Mears asked "On what is that practice based".

Sir L. Kershaw replied: "I should say common sense".

Sir G. Mears asked "Did you realise that the scheme was of a highly technical and unusual character?"

Sir L. Kershaw replied: "No, the scheme seemed perfectly straightforwards.

Sir G. Mears pointed out that there was no precedent in the world for reclamation to this extent of 1,143 acres on an open sea front.

Sir L. Kershaw replied: He was not aware of that. He added that the Secretary of State had expressed the opinion that there was urgent need for something to be done in Bombay.

Sir G. Mears said that as far back as 1911 housing conditions in Bombay were acute. It was then reported that 743,000 people, or 80 per cent. of the population were living in 166,000 one-roomed tenements.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson asked whether the suddenness with which the scheme was inaugurated in 1919 was not a complete reversal of everything that had gone before.

Sir L. Kershaw replied: He should not think so.

Sir F. Hopkinson pointed out that the scheme had almost been a hardy annual since 1863, but nothing had been done since 1919.

Sir L. Kershaw replied: He understood the project had been worked out in 1912. —Reuter.

HOHENZOLLERN SETTLEMENT BILL.

COMMUNIST FURY IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

SITTING CLOSED IN DISORDER

LONDON Oct. 12.

Berlin.—The debate on the Hohenzollern settlement bill provoked an unparalleled Communist fury in the Prussian Diet. The sitting was suspended five times owing to an uproar of opprobrious epithets, and was finally closed in disorder necessitating police supervision after displays of fisticuffs in which ink wells, books, tables and chairs were hurled. Three members were injured including the Vice-President Garnich who was hit by an inkwell and spattered from head to foot. Ten Communists were forcibly ejected.—Reuter's Special.

DURGA PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The invocation ceremony of "Durga" passed off peacefully this morning. Several small processions were out in the streets with music and proceeded to the Ganges through Nimatalla Ghat Street, Chitpore Road, Corporation Street, and Circular Road. Elaborate police arrangements were made throughout the city and the suburbs to guard against any trouble. Armed police was posted at every important crossing, and armoured cars patrolled the streets, specially in the area of the previous riots.

The public Durga Puja is being performed in Maniktola Spur under a huge pandal erected for the purpose. In the morning a procession, led by Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, was out with music. The procession after bath returned to the pandal. Music was stopped in front of mosques by the processionists of their own accord.—Free Press.

ZOROASTRIAN BOY SCOUT TROOP.

The sixth annual Report of the Zoroastrian Boy Scout Troop (16th, 17th, Bombay Boy Scout Troops), which has just been circulated amongst its members, shows that during the year there were 65 boys on the Troop-roll, with a decent record of punctuality which is 94.35 per cent.

The course of studies was outlined from "Scouting for Boys," an authoritative Text Book by the "Chief." There were, moreover, readings from the "Shah Nameh" to create true Zoroastrian spirit among The Lads. The Troops displayed fine shows on the Wedgewood Cup competition, Boy Scouts Sports and the Cycle Parade. The Annual Camp was held at Nasik, besides different Trips to Chembur, Elephanta and Juhu. There were three Scouts' Own meetings during the year. Furthermore, the Troop rendered services to different Societies, as the Jashan Committee, Seva Sadan, Pathestar Mandal Y. M. P. A., and others. The Troop is to hold its Annual Gathering and Charity Concert next Sunday (the 17th instant) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

London.—The death has occurred of Mr. William Hugh Knight, Barrister, and Journalist, formerly of Calcutta.—Reuter.

DARING BURGLARY AT CHANTILLY

FAMOUS ROSE DIAMOND STOLEN

ROBBER'S SKILFUL ENTRY

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Versailles.—Thieves broke into the gem room of a chateau at Chantilly and carried off the famous Rose Diamond known as "Grand Conde" formerly valued at ten million francs, and also two daggers, one belonging to a famous Algerian rebel, Abdel Kadr and the other a gift of the Bey of Tunis, a number of richly jewelled gold ornaments and some miniatures. The chateau is situated in a lonely park. The gem room forms the so-called Musee Conde which was bequeathed to the Institute de France by Duc de Aumale, and was opened as a public museum towards the end of the last century. The burglars apparently forded the moat and climbed into the chateau by means of a ladder and broke the shutters of the gem-room window.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS EFFECTED.

The robbery was apparently effected at four in the morning after the attendants' round of inspection. It is presumed that the thieves brought a heavy ladder in a motor lorry. The drawbridge connecting the park with the wing of the chateau containing the jewel tower was raised as usual, but the thieves threw the ladder across the moat and gained access to the tower where one kept watch, while the others filled their pockets with small valuables. All the frontiers are watched to prevent the jewels leaving the country and description of the treasurers has been telegraphed to all parts of the world.—Reuter's Special.

EAST KHANDESH CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

BRANCH FORMED AT AMALNER

A new Branch of the East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., at Amalner was opened by Mr. W. Gilligan, the Collector of East Khandesh. Mr. H. G. Joglekar, Manager of the Bank read a report about the gorwth and development of the Bank since its start in 1916. In the beginning the Bank financed only 8 societies to the extent of Rs. 24,000/- and now nearly 430 societies to the extent of over 31 lacs were financed. The Manager requested the depositors to co operate more and more with the Bank and develop the institution.

Khansabeb A.A. Deshmukh, Chairman of the Bank then requested the Collector to open the Branch. With a few words of advice the Collector declared the Branch open and wished it a prosperous career.

A Ward B, P. C. C. Elections.—A Ward elections to the B. P. C. C. proposed to be held on the 14th instant are postponed as Mr. S. G. Patwardhan, a member from this Ward has pointed out by a letter that seven days' clear notice is not given. These elections will be held on Friday (the 22nd instant) at the Office of the Bombay Yuvak Mandal, Manohardas Street, Shamji Shivji's House, Fort The time for election is from 8 to 11 in the morning and 4.30 to 7:30 in the evening (S.T.). The elections will be by the preferential system of Single Transferable vote.

NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

SCENES AGAIN IN MARGATE CONFERENCE.

"LET US HAVE MONEY AND EMBARGO."

RUGBY, Oct. 12.

There were more animated scenes, when the Annual Conference of the Labour Party was continued at Margate to-day. Mr. Rhys Davis, Member of Parliament, moved a resolution protesting against the manner in which Government handled the coal crisis and expressing the opinion that the deep-rooted and urgent problems of the mining industry could only be settled by the adoption of a scheme of nationalisation. This resolution was strongly attacked by a number of speakers on the ground that it gave no practical support to the miners.

Mr. Kirkwood a prominent member of the Labour Party's Left Wing, wanted a resolution with some 'kick' in it which would enourage the brave men and women in the coalfields. What the miners now required, he said was money. He asked for a levy on all affiliated unions. Mr. Horner, a delegate of the South Wales Miners, declared "We don't want your empty resolutions. If you would", he said, "Let us have money and an embargo."

PLAIN TRUTHS

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Railwaymen's Leader who was Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government, said he would tell the Conference why a levy on other Trades Unions to help the miners was impossible. At this moment, there were 45,000 railwaymen who had never gone back to work since the General Strike of last May. In addition 2,00,000 railwaymen were only working three days a week. The Engineers' Union was now taking a levy for its own men. In the Boilermakers' Union, 45 per cent. of the men were unemployed.

As to embargo on foreign coal, Mr. Thomas declared that the resolution recently passed by the International Miners Federation, Brussels, favouring the prevention of the export of coal to Great Britain was only a piece of paper. It was no use to deceive the miners by talk about embargo which could not be realised. Mr. Thomas' plain truths were received with angry shouts and much interruptions by the extremists' section of the Conference.

Mr. Ben Tillet Leader of the Transport Workers could do nothing. They had spent already one million sterling in the miners' interests. They were half million in debt. Eighty thousand men in the Transport Workers Union were unemployed and one hundred thousand under-employed.

PLEA FOR NATIONALISATION

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, emphasised the impossibility of a levy. He said the situation was not adequately realised. There had been a consultation with the Union leaders as to the best means of helping the miners and he had been perfectly appalled at the unemployment in each union. The Industrial situation had to be faced. The resolution before the Conference definitely committed the Parliamentary Labour Party to nationalisation of mines and he hoped the Conference would pass it and thus give some encouragement to the miners. It was the best thing that the Conference could do now. The miners' fight would only begin on a new plane when the present crisis was over. That new plane was the House of Commons and the new policy was the nationalisation of the industry. Mr. MacDonald's statement evoked some booing.

Eventually the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 3,315,000 votes against 210,000.—British Official Wireless.

REDUCTION IN TONNAGE SHIPS.

EFFECT OF COAL STOPPAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Coal Strike has caused a big reduction in the tonnage on ships according to Lloyds. The tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September was 7,74,797 which is 66,541 less than at the end of June, and 234 thousand less than twelve-month ago. Work was suspended on 30th September on 1,07,498 tons. Present totals are the lowest on record since June 1909.—Reuter's Special.

MINERS' DRIFT BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Acceleration of the drift back of the miners to work is indicated in to-day's returns which show that 217 thousand miners are working being an increase of 19474 compared with yesterday.—Reuter.

DECISION OF SAFETY MEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The delegate Conference of safety men in London unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming their decision to remain at work. —Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE AT MARGATE

LONDON Oct. 12.

Despite the opposition of Messrs. Mac donald and J. H. Thomas who pointed out its impracticability, the Labour Party Conference at Margate carried by a majority of over three million, the resolution recognising the magnificent resistance of the miners, urging he nationalisation of mines, condemning the coal mines which extend the working day, and the resolution adopted at the Miners' Delegate Conference.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND INDIA.

"HABLUL MATIN" EDITOR'S VIEWS.

DIFFERENCES WITH GOVT. ADJUSTED.

A representative of "The Chronicle" interviewed His Eminence Moid-ul-Islam, Editor of "Hablul Matin" who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday as the guest of Mr. M. H. Dehdasty.

His Eminence comes from Calcutta where for several years, he has been conducting the well-known "Hablul Matin" representing Islamic and Persian interests.

Asked by our representative if he wished to express himself on the subject of his reported repatriation by Government to Persia, His Eminence said that as a result of the split with Government, the Shah of Persia had invited him to return to Persia. He has however, dropped the idea as his differences with the Government of India have been honourably and satisfactorily settled. His Eminence was disinclined to make any further reference to the differences, beyond expressing his best thanks to the "Bombay Chronicle" and all Indians who supported him in his dispute with the Government. He also particularly wished to express his thanks to the Government for their courtesy in the settlement of the disunderstanding between them.

After staying about a week in Bombay His Eminence will return to Calcutta to resume his work as editor of the "Hablul Matin."

In reply to our interviewer's questions regarding the general state of affairs in Persia and the foreign policy of Persia His Eminence asked to be excused from reviewing the situation as he was very weary after his long journey. But he has very kindly promised to give the first opportunity to the "Bombay Chronicle" of publishing an interview with him in which he will be pleased to give his views about our nationalism and the Persian attitude towards Indian aspirations, as well as on other subjects.

MADRAS LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The administration report of the Madras Labour Department for the last official year states 'inter alia' that the passing of the Trade Union Bill through the legislature towards the end of the year immediately produced a greater interest and activity in the Unions. The most important manifestation of this was the revival of the Madras Labour Union formed fro employees of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, and the Choolai Mills which figured largely in the mill strikes of 1921 and which had since then been dormant.

MILL UNIONS.

A section of the workmen of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills organised a separate union with a view to run it entirely by themselves without the aid of outsiders. Both sides began to charge each other with intimidation to compel members to join one or the other of these unions. An agitation was started in the press that employers were responsible for the birth of the latter union, and that they had created it as a rival to stifle the activities of the old union. When the management replied denying the charges, attacks against it began gradually to abate. Both unions are equipping themselves with a regular constitution and rules with a view to secure registration under the Trade Union Act directly it comes into force. Several other unions are also doing the same.

BETTERMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Regarding the betterment of the depressed classes the main lines of work mentioned in the report were position of house sites, assignment of waste lands for cultivation, organisation of co-operative societies, provision of schools, construction of wells, tanks and roads, provision of sites for burial grounds, latrines and pathways. Relief of other kinds was afforded wherever possible.

Hundred and twenty schools were started during the year making a total of 723. The total strength attending these schools was 25,606 made up of 22,606 boys and 3,189 girls. Instruction was free.—A.P.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CULCUTTA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir George Rankin has been appointed Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. —Reuter.

(Sir George Rankin who has been appointed Chief Justice, has been a Judge of the Calcutta High Court since 1918. He was a member of the Hunter Commission on Punjab affairs and presided over the Civil Justice Committee. Knighthood was conferred upon him in 1925).

A MARVELLOUS COUNTRY.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION'S FAREWELL.

The South African Union Deputation arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and sailed for South Africa in the afternoon. The deputation on arrival handed to the Associated Press the following farewell message to India:—

"Our sojourn in India has been a very happy one. The Central and other Governments and all sections of the people seem to have vied with one another to welcome us everywhere without exception. Great hospitality, kindness and courtesy were shown us. Yours is a marvellous country; your monuments are wonderful; your very problems fascinating. We thank you very sincerely for the splendid time that has been given us. Our best wishes for India and its people."

Prior to their departure the deputation was entertained at lunch by the European Association. A deputation of the South African Indian traders in Bombay also waited on them on board the steamer.

The South African deputation which consists of Mr. F. F. Beyers (Minister of Mines and Industries), Mr. Patrick Duncan (South African Party), Mr. George Reyburn, M.L.A. (Labour Party), Mr. Alfred Charles Fordham, M.L.A. (Labour Party), Mr. John Sidney Marwick, M.L.A. (South African Party), Mr. W. H. Rood, M.L.A. (Nationalist Party), Mr. O. S. Vermooten, Mr. M. L. Malan, M.L.A. (Nationalist Party), and Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, Secretary, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday afternoon after travelling in different parts of India in a short space of three weeks. They arrived is Bombay on the 18th ultimo, and were accorded a hearty reception by the representatives of all the leading classes and communities. They were received by Mr. G. A. Thomas, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Major Wilson, Military Secretary to the Governor. In the afternoon, they were given a lunch by the European Association in the Masonic Hall and thence they motored to the Alexandra Dock, No. 15 shed, to sail by S. S. "Khandalla".

Among those who came to give them a hearty send-off were Sir Dorab Tata, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir G. F. Paddison, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. M. Joshi and others. After shaking hands with them they left for South Africa thanking all who had come to bid them good-bye, for their kindness.

REQUEST TO GRADUATE VOTERS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir, Dr. R. P. Paranjape is asking the graduates to vote for him. I think the graduates should insist that he exptains his conduct with reference to the Maratha Encyclopaedia when he was the Minister of Education.

The Government of Bombay has persistently refused to become customers of the Marathi. Encyclopaedia, the only help we asked of them.

Dr. Parajape & Mr. Jadhav have both expressed orally their sympathy about the undertaking but failed to render any assistance. Whether this was due to their lack of sympathy or to the lack of appreciation of the difficulties to the successfully carrying out of a large work, or du to their powerlessness against the attitud of unsympathetic subordinates is somethin I am unable to say. In think it will be well if both these Ministers explain their conduct to their voters. I am not writing this to help any particular party. I am simply writing this as a matter of duty to the company which undertook to publish the Encyclopaedia. Yours etc.

SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR.

DR. PARANJPYE AND THE SWARAJ PARTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Dr. Paranjpye visited the city of Broach for election purposes and delivered a lecture. Usually these election lectures are not very interesting the whole burden of the lectures being a candidate's own testimonial to his own self. Dr. Paranjpye after describing his work in the last two Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, took a novel turn and it is that novel turn which I wish to bring to the notice of the readers of the 'Chronicle'.

The learned doctor said that he and his Independent friends could not do 'much' in the last session as the Swarajists had walked out of the Council-hall. He condemned the walk-out policy and said that he did not believe in the obstruction policy of the said party. Further the doctor said that on an item (what that item was he did not say) regarding the Back Bay Scheme, he strongly opposed the Government, but he could not succeed owing to the absence of the Swarajist members. Sir, every school boy knows that it was by the untiring and strenuous effort of Mr. K. F. Nariman whose every blood-corpuscle is a Swarajist that the Back Bay scandal was exposed. Dr. Paranjpye cannot hope to win his electors by boasling of his services in the cause of the Back Bay scandal. Dr. Paranjpye's constituency is the most enlightened one of all the constituencies and it cannot be misled easily by any candidate. Election speeches must be such that the interests of the other candidates or parties should not be directly or indirectly injured by other candidates or parties. The public know full-well what the Swarajists have done for them and if they do not know, it is the work of Swarajists to make them aware of those services and the party in question must be left alone to do its work. Slandering of the Swaraj Party will not prove beneficial to the doctor on the contrary I shall not wonder if it prove sucidal for hum. The learned doctor's scared duty is to inform his electors what he did in the Council what he intends to do and humbly to ask their favour. It is not the duty of the doctor only but of every candidate whether he may be a Swarajist or a Liberal or on Independent. If we want to educate our hundreds of illiterate electors we should allow them to think. They should be allowed to bear all the candidates and the judgement must be left to them. Yours etc.

B. M. DOCTOR,

BROACH.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH CONGRESS CANDIDATES

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS, October 13.

Mr Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary, the Congress and All-India Swaraj Party has issued the following to the press:—The following appeal to the Mahomedan electorates of the Madras Presidency has been issued over the signatures of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb, Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Mazharul Haque, Dr. M. A. Ansari Saheb and Maulana Mahomed Shah Dawoodi appealing to his fellow Muslims to stand by Congress and to vote solidly for Muslim candidates who stand under the banner of Congress which is the sole common natinal organisation of India:—"We desire them not to forget the fact that the people of Madras, Hindu and Mahomedan, were not behind those of other provinces in giving the first impetus to the struggle for Khilafat which we had started in 1920 cordially and the civil brotherhood that ought to subsist between the two communities in the interest of their own existence and well-being has never been more noticeable than in the Province of Madras and in the Congress activities that have gone or in that province during the 40 years' existence of that great national institution and we we would earnestly veg of our Muslim brethren, there not to be misled by evil reports of false rumours as to the aims and intentions of Congress and its present programme. It is not true that any of the great Muslim leaders under whose lead the two communities became united in the struggle for the achievement of Swaraj and full national freedom, have left the organisation or at any time have counselled a policy of opposition to the aims and methods of Congress. As Muslims we are as eagerly looking forward as ever to the Congress to protect the right and liberties of Muslims as Hindus are for the protection of the rights and liberties of Hindus. We trust that no Muslim in South India will yield to the policy of submission and co-operation in the perpetuation of bureaucratic rule and that no true Muslim will support any candidates or party that believes in bureaucratic beneficence and British generosity for the realisation of his cherished rights. We ask our Muslim brethren in Madras to make common cause with Congress candidates and fight for their rights in order speedily to attain that Swaraj under which only their highest aims and aspirations can find realisations."—A.P.

A WORLD COURT.

MADRAS LAW MEMBER ON LEAGUE WORK.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer on his return to Madras to-day, interviewed by a press representative said, that the session of League this year was notable in many ways not only in the work turned out but also in the atmosphere that was generated. The European nations were now looking up to the League to bring into existence a world court for the settlement of their differences. It was of course impossible to say that the mental attitude of the various nations had completely changed from what it was before, but, it was safe to assert that there was now a unanimous wish all round to arrive at settlements of quarrels and misunderstandings rather than seek to precipitate them, and, it was his firm conviction that India had every thing to gain from a collaboration in the work of the League. Not only would such collaboration vindicate Indian international position but it would also serve to bring her in close touch with the various units of the Empire and the various administrations.—A.P.

The Governor of Madras accompanied by Lady Goschen, the Hon. Cecily Goschen and party arrived at Madras on Wednesday by special train from Ootacamund. He leaves Madras on Thursday night for a tour in Chidambaram and Trichinopoly.

COMING ELECTIONS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AT WORK

LECTURE BY MR. G. B. TRIVEDI.

"Bombay Council and its Working" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr G. B. Trivedi in St. Martin's Club Bandra, on Sunday last. In the courre of his address, the lecturer said:

The reformed Council has worked for 6 years. We are now preparing for the third election. This is an occasion for the political education of voters. It is my duty as a candidate to tell you all that I know and think of the Council work. I have worked in the first Council and although I was out of it for the last three years, I have kept my touch with the Council work. In the Bombay Council there are 86 elected and 25 nominated members. Of the latter 21 are officials. Thus if there is unity amongst the elected members, the Council can always express the views of the people. Unfortunately there are several groups on communal lines. The Mahomedans are 27, Europeans 6, Non-Brahmins 13, Hindus, Parsees and others 40.

The Council has power to enact new laws or to amend existing ones. Council gave franchise to women, fixed prhibition as the goal of the excise Policy of Government to be reached within 20 years, made improvement in the treatment of political prisoners in jail, raised the grant of Secondary Education from one-fourth to one-third, forced Government to appoint a Committee of inquiry into the working of the Back Bay Scheme, gave right of entry to depressed classes to public institutions like schools, dharamshallas and waterpieces and in similar way pressed popular demands on Government.

ADMINISTRATION VERY COSTLY.

The Council has not been able to do much for carying out peoples' wishes in many matters of vital importance on account of our embarrassed state of finances. Free and compulsory education has not made much progress, Government have no money to pay increase of pay to Primary teachers or to give building grants for schools last budget providing only Rs. 20,000/- for it. Prohibition has made no headway and it is doubtful if we would reach the goal in 20 years as resolved by the Council. Local Boards and Municipalities are crying for more Government grants and many works of utility are held up. Government admitted in the last Council their inability to put into effec Children's Protecion Act for want of money. Medical relief has made no progress and village scheme is held up in abeyance. Nohing is done for technical education although the report of Sir Viswesvaraya's committee is with Government for the last six years The real fact is tha our administration has become very costly.

"WE HAVE SHOWN FULL COOPERATION."

We have seen Lord Berkenhead's advice to the voters. His demand to show full cooperation may be alright elsewhere. Here we have shewn full co-opercion on he Council there was no wrecking policy adopted and there was no obstruction practiced. On the contrary, there was a feeling of disappointment in the heart of Mr. Jayakar the leader of the opposition. He found himself powerless to do anything to bend Bureaucracy and so he adopted silence policy in one session and afterwards resigned. His standing for the Assembly shows that there is no place for such generals in the Council. Till we get full Provincial Autonomy, we have to work in the Council to get peoples' grievances redressed by putting questions and moving resolutions and offering constructive criticism at Budget time and making what we can to improve administration. But there can be no enthusiasm amongst Councillors who are conscious of their limited scope of power and influence.

GUARD AGAINST COMMUNALISM.

The only danger to be guarded against is communalism. Ministries based on communalism have failed in Madras as admitted the other day by the Governor there. We have one minister from Mahomedans and one from backward classes and only one from other communities. This leads to jealousy The Maharashtra Brahmins feel that they are hunted out from Government services by communal Ministers and hence they they want to capture offices again. In my opinion the Council should unite avoiding party labels and force Government to choose ministers on the principle of ability and the Council should support such ministers without considerations of caste or creed. The ministers so chosen should be men who are known to be above communalism. In the interest of good administration, let us send on our best men who can put up a fight against obstinate bureaucracy as observed by all leaders Malaviyaji, Lalaji, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Jayakar and others. Let us not look at party labels let us see the worth of the candidates and support them on merit and work.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN C.P

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 12.

Vir Wamanrao paid a visit to Yeotmal yesterday, and addressed a crowded meeting under the presidency of Bachhu Maharaj a stauch Non-co-operator of the town. He characterised the policy of Responsivists, as one of retreat, and exhorted the people of Amraoti to support the Congress candidate to carry on the fight with the bureaucracy to a finish. Wounded national self-respect demands, said he, fight not surrender.

RESPECT PRINCIPLES' NOT PERSONS,

MR. JINNAHS "SINS."

"Forthcoming Elections" was the subject before the meeting held on Friday night under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay branch of the Swarajya Party, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Mr. Jamnadas said he was devoting the main part of his speech to explaining the difficulties which the Swarajists had to encounter in the Assembly, owing to the attitude of those very people who were now telling them that but for the Swarajists they would have created a new heaven and new earth in India! The main object of the Swarajists, he said, was the maintenance of the self-respect of the people of this country as embodied in the principle of self-determination. After that objective was gained the Swarajists took part in all the activities of the Assembly for the good of the country, and moved resolutions and asked questions.

The Swarajists walked out of the legislatures only on the 8th March, 1926, and before that they had been doing their duty in the Assembly. When they saw that they could do nothing good to the country they walked out of the legislatures, and it was dishonest to say that the Swarajists did nothing else but walk-in and walk-out, but for which their opponents would have done wonders for the country. (Laughter.)

A CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

He then gave a catalogue of the sins of omission and commission of Mr. Jinnah in 1925,—as he had no time to go over his whole record. This they had been challenged to do in order that Mr. Jinnah might reply to them in proper time. He had great respect for Mr. Jinnah's independence, and his incorruptibility. Mr. Jinnah could be trusted not to betray the interests of the country and also to speak after everyhody had spoken by making use of the arguments of the previous speakers. (Laughter.) He had also his excessive self-esteem, and always wanted to be foremost and prominent (Laughter.) Mr. Jamnadas said that on the 26th February, 1925, there was a motion in the Assembly for the reduction of third class railway fares. In the division Mr. Jinnah was conspicuous by his absence and the motion was defeated. On the same date Mr. Jinnah opposed the reduction of railway freight on coal, on which they knew the prosperity of their industries depended. In the following year, however, Government on their own initiative reduced railway freights, rates and freights on coal and by doing this there was a reduction of taxation to the extent of 220 lakhs yearly. Then Mr. N. M. Joshi had moved a motion for the bettering of the condition of railway servants—as regards their service, their gratuities, provident fund, etc.,—and Mr. Jinnah had opposed it. Another thing was for the reduction of the number of first and second class railway carriages which were built every year, in excess of actual requirements. The demand was for a larger number of third class carriages, and in spite of Mr. Jinnah's neutrality the motion was carried. It was complained that since the war 40 crores of additional taxation had been imposed upon the country, and there was a motion before the Assembly for debt redemption to the extent of 118 lakhs, and if it were passed, it would have meant great relief to the tax-payers. But Mr. Jinnah opposed it, although men like Sir Purshottamdas had supported it. But, because Mr. Jinnah and his followers would not support the motion it was lost. Mr. Jinnah had opposed the reduction in postage charges; he had opposed the reduction of salt tax by 4 annas, although the motion was adopted by the Assembly in spite of his opposition. Government, however, defeated the motion in the Council of State which was a Pinjrapole for politicians (laughter) and sent it back to the Assembly where by frantic efforts and a judicious distribution of titles among the members they got their wishes carried by a narrow majority.

Coming to Lord Birkenhead's speech, he said, Responsivists wanted power, responsibility and initiative before accepting offices, but Lord Birkenhead had told them that there would be no advance unless the reforms were worked and communal discord was done away with. How could they accept offices in those circumstances? The Reforms Act was responsible for all their communal discords and these two things went together. He appealed to the Responsivists to join the Congress ranks again and fight a united battle against their common enemy for the advancement of the country. (Applause.)

WANTED: A PROPER PERSPECTIVE.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said when they examined the work of the Swarajists they must take a proper perspective of the whole position and only then could they judge whether Swarajists had kept their promises to the country. Instead of that the Responsivists were talking of walk-in and walk-out, which was merely an incident and not the whole policy. Even Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas had said that the mere presence of the Swarajists had compelled Government to put on their best behaviour in the Assembly, for the Party was the greatest nerve-restorer. (Laughter.) He was reminded of a signboard in a barbar's shop in Italy with the following notice on it: "I shall shave gratis to-morrow." (Laughter.) Government were not going to give them a gratis shave today, but to-morrow which meant a decade or two hence. (Laughter.) Even now exploitation to the extent of crores and crores was going on owing to Government's currency policy, and Government were carefully watching with bated breath the result of these elections, for on the result depended the fate of Government's Currency Bill.

CAN GOVERNMENT BE FOOLED?

Dr. G. V. Deshamukh said the policy of the Responsivists was a sign of their degeneration. Responsivists said they would accept Government service, and after accepting service they would oppose Government. (Laughter.) The Responsivists might hoodwink the electorate into giving them the vote, but did they think they could fool a Government which was ruling over them for so many years? (Laughter.) It was arrant nonsense to say that Government were going to engage the services of people who were now speaking in this manner of what they were going "to do Government" when they were offered service by them. As Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas had said there ought to have been only two parties in the country—one the Government and the other the party of the people. But now that there were so many parties Government must be rejoicing to see them all working against the Congress. The Congress could not help it if some of their leaders wanted to go over to the side of the Government, for their very mentality had changed as in the case of such a leader as Pandit Malaviya. Even he was unable to argue in an independent way now that his party was thinking of entering Government service. (Laughter.) How could these men then talk of opposing the Government after accepting office under Government? Speaking about the University he asked them to look at the work of the member sent by it This gentleman had now shown a great deal of anxiety for putting the University into proper order, but they would remember that out of 95 meetings held by this Committee he had attended only about 17. Some of the gentlemen were now raising the communal question and asking for communal vote. As for Mr. Baptista, so great was his interest in University Reform that for one whole year during his Presidentship of the Corporation the Government's letter asking for the Corporation's views remained unanswered. Speaking about Mr Purshottamdas he said he was young and that was all to the good, for there were fewer bad things to his credit which could not at all be said of his other opponents and older men. (Laughter). He, in the end, asked them to vote solid for the Congress candidates. (Applause).

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas said walk in and walk-out was not doing to be the permanent policy of the Swaraj Party. It was only a demonstration against the Government—a gesture of dissatisfaction against the policy of the Government, a disapproval of their acts. They would remember that the original dumb show of Mr. Jayakar, for which he was congratulated from all parts of the country, was the origin of this policy of walk-in and walk-out, which Mr. Jayakar was not so much ridiculing.

PRINCIPLES NOT PERSONS.

Mr. B. G. Kher said they had to respect principles in this fight and not merely persons. It would be nothing but suicidal at this time to attack the prestige of the Congress. The Congress was the supreme body and the duty of every patriotic person was to obey its mandate. The Responsivists had ridiculed the policy of walk-in and walk-out, but greater men had pursued it in the past. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (applause) had followed it. Lokamanya Tilak had followed it (applause), and so had Mr. G. K. Gokhale. (Applause.) The country would follow it again, for where was the harm? He asked the graduate voters of the city to vote for Dr. Deshmukh, for he honestly thought that Dr. Paranjpye's principles would not carry them to their goal of Swaraj.

Mr. Velji Khimji also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas in replying to a question said he was asked by a Parsi gentleman to give his estimate of Mr. Dumasia. (Laughter.) The "Times of India" had advised the voters to keep the speaker at the bottom of the poll. They must know that the "Times of India" was Mr. Dumasia. Every vote given to Mr. Dumasia, said Mr. Jamnadas, was a vote given to the "Times." (Laughter.) He asked them to judge for themselves and act accordingly. (Applause.)

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.

RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON Why 1s. 6d. Ratio is Ruinous to India.

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF 250.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bona-fide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserve the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other essays received.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

"WALK-OUT" DETRIMENTAL TO HINDU INTERESTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Lala Lajpatrai is conducting an intensive election campaign in the Punjab. He has just visited Ludhiana, Jagraon, Moga and Ferozepur and addressed large gatherings. Speaking at Ferozepore, he said he had not come to support or oppose any particular candidate but to make his position clear. He narrated the history of the Bengal pact and his opposition to it. His differences with Pt. Motilal with regard to the Frontier Province resolution and the walk out before the Budget debate.

He also explained how sometimes communal questions arise during the debate on the budget, with the result that the absence of Hindu Swarajists converts Hindu Majority in the Assembly into a minority, thus effecting all Legislation adversely. He pointed out how the Government succeeded in passing the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill on account of the absence of the Swarajists from the Assembly. He next referred to the peculiar circumstances of the Punjab and how dangerous it was for the Hindus to bind themselves to a party, the leaders of which, did not understand and did not appreciate the difficulties of the Punjab Hindus. It was essential for the latter to be entirely free to act in the Council, independent of any party orders from Madras or Allahabad which at present dominante Swaraj Party Councils. He also explained how the Swaraj Party had failed to give freedom to the Hindus and Mohammedans in communal matters and how the rules passed by the working committee placed the Hindus at a disadvantage as compared with the Mussalmans.

After the lecture was over a Hindu gentleman, a supporter of Pt. Daulatram Kalia questioned Lallaji, if it was not proper to send such Hindu candidates to Council who could exert their influence with the Government for the good of the Hindus. Lallaji explained the policy of the Government in the Punjab and pointed out that the Hindus required representatives in the Council who would not submit either to the pressure of the Mussalmans or of the Government in all matters coming beforce the Council.

MR. BAPTISTA IN DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 11.

Mr. Baptista visited Dharwar on Friday 8th. inst. on his electioneering compaign. He made a public speech which was not largely attended. The only interesting item he gave in his speech was the distinction he drew between a liberal and a responsive cooperatoor The liberals he said, are constitutionists by nature and the Responsivists by necessity. This distinction was ingenious but how far convincing nobody knows.

After the public lecture Mr. Baptista was At Home to the members of the Mitra Samaja. Here also it appears he did not to questions impression by his answers about what He was not much hopefu However hecould be done in the Council offices on advocated the acceptance o out the two grounds. First to keepf. make the undesirables and secondly to that placbest of the power and patronage lities of e carried. In case the technica freedomthe constitution did not allow the for Cihe proposed to prepare the country choosevil disobedience. The idea is to to st a village or a group of vil'ages and ona art on the last weapon of constitu-

Mlism viz non-payment of taxes.

itr. Baptista however has not any cl a ideas on the point. He did not approve of the Gandhi-phobia propagated by a well-known section of the Maratti press. He was sorry that might injure the cause of the responsivists. One more plea he had to offer with regard to the party he represented. He said that in the first Councils the liberals had an unopposed chance; then in the next the Swarajists had been found to have been able to do nothing. The responsivists were a Golden mean between the two and he begged that they might be given a chance.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

AT ANGRE'S WADI, 9 P M

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party a Public Meeting will be held on to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Angre's Wady Girgaum Back Road, when Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Drs. M. B. Welkar and N. D. Savarkar will spek B. Welkar and N. D. Savarkar will speak on: "Coming Elections." P. V. Kane will preside

FRIDAY'S ELECTION MEETINGS

AT GIRGAUM, 9 P. M,

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation party a public meetisg will be held on Friday (15th) inst., at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Goregaokar Buildings, Girgaum when Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Drs. Welkar and Savarkar will speak on "Coming Elections." Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.at-Law, will preside.

AT POIBAVDI, 9 P M

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operative party a public meeting will be held in the open ground at Parel Tram Terminus, Poibavdi, to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Savarkar Dr Velkar, Seth Mowji Govindji, Raja Bahadur Govindlal and others will speak.

SATURDAY'S MEETING, 9-15 P M

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, (the 16th instant), at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.); Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. The Hon. Mr. Ruttonsi D. Morarji, Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, Mavji Govindji and Kanji Dwarkadas will address the meeting.

DR. DESHMUKH ON TOUR

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the Bombay University seat is leaving on tour to-morrow (Friday) to see his voters in the Karnatak personally. He intends visiting Bijapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, and other places.

NATIONALISM IN THREE LESSIONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

but let an Indian look a White woman in the eye and the White population of the ship will rise up in arms against him as if he were some hateful ogre.

Observe, again, how inscrutably my fortunes are linked with those of my countrymen that my second voyage to England should have so synchronised with that most vital period in our national history—the Amritsar period—as to bring about in my personal instance almost the parallel of that second stage in National development which it brought about in the country as a whole. The country had moved two steps ahead towards Nationalism. And although I was going to England I had kept pace—and within the short space of the voyage become a hot nationalist—in two strides.

The Last Lesson.

Once again in 1925 I was on my way to England determined this time to forget the woes of my country and to settle down peacefully in England. But fate would not allow it. It dragged me back to India once again and I kicked in vain. Once more I tried to see some good in the Anglo-Indians on board. Again I tried to make light of our national troubles but again sparks rose out of the friction of White and Black on boardship, and once again the long sea-voyage rubbed its salt into my blood—and sparks, and smarts and Anglo-Indian snobbishness whipped up the old nationalist in me again. What is more, I have had such an experience of jail-life on this last and worst voyage—for I have just come back on an Australian 'Emigrant ship' where over 700 souls were herded together at the stern-end of the ship—that I have no terrors left of Indian jails. "The worst terror is always of the unknown. But when you come to know the unknown as I came to know the jail-life and zoo-life of an Australian Emigrant ship's third-class—the terrors cease: and you are prepared for anything.

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TARIFF BOARD AT AMRITSAR

PIECE GOODS ASSOCIATION'S GRIEVANCES

HIGH EXCHANGE RATIO, THE MAIN OBSTACLES

AMRITSAR, Oct. 12.

The members of the Tariff Board arrived here yesterday and visited the cloth market, Bankteshwar Cotton and Gurn Ramdas Mills this afternoon. Ther examined Messrs Dewan Chand, M.L.C., Dwarka Das and Kishen Chand on behalf of the Amritsar Piece Goods Association. In the written statement the Association pointed out that the textile industry is in a state of depression which adverseley affected dealers in Indian piece goods. Among the causes they enumerate (1) a favourable exchange rate and the state help enjoyed by Japan and Italy which helped to deal a permanent blow to the industry, (2) exchange at 1s. 6d. is a serious blow to the development of the textile industry (3) assistance given by the Foreign Banks to Exporters abroad and Importers too compares most unfavourably, with the assistance they and other banks in India render to the indigenous industry.

In asking the Government to protect the cotton textile industry of India, they suggest, that a central advisory board should be appointed with a view to explore the possibilities of manufacturing foreign styles in India, to send Indians from the commercial class abroad for training in particular branches of the industry, to create a new market for the consumption of Indian manufactures, to standardise the qualities of goods and to advise the manufacturers generally for the improvement of the industry. The rupee should be stabilised at 1s. 4d. and 13 per cent. additional protective duty on the Japanese and continental goods should be imposed. The Indian banks, specially the Imperial Bank of India and the branches of foreign banks should be asked to advance loans on Indian-made piece goods on more favourable terms than goods of foreign manufacture. Municipal taxes on Indian goods should be abolished and railway freight for them should be reduced.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Examined by the President, Mr. Dewan Chand said that there was about 140 members of the Association. The merchants were satisfied with the quality of the Indian made goods but in some cases such as greys and printed flannelettes the Japanese goods were superior in quality and cheaper in prices than Indian goods. Italian prints were replacing even the Manchester goods. He said that the Foreign banks generally advanced loans on foreign goods and that to the extent of 65 per cent. of the value of the goods on a high rate of interest calculated to exceed 13 per cent. including godown and other charges, etc. Only 50 per cent was advanced of Indian goods.

The President asked: "Why if this is the position the merchants do not go to the Indian Banks?"

The witness replied that the Indian banks had not large surplus capitals and that was a why they could not afford to give loans. Mr. Dwarkadas observed that the Central Bank of India advanced money on all kinds of goods though the rates were not cheaper. He also said that the qualities of the goods should be standardised and that the Ahmedabad Mills in some cases were sending goods of different quality and weight under the same mark. The witnesses then emphasised the need of fixing the exchange at 1s. 4d.—A.P.

Pandit Malaviya has joined the Indian Currency League which has been formed to fight for one shilling and four pence ratio.

A Lucknow mesage state::—"It has been decided to hold the 20th session of the U. P. Provincial Conference at Kashipore on the 30th, 31st instant, and 1st prox.—F.P.

Help the kidneys!

What a lot of trouble is caused by disordered kidneys, yet frequently the more easily remedied symptoms are neglected.

This means that poisons are allowed to overrun the system, upsetting the nerves, inflaming the joints and muscles, and starting most serious kidney complications. Be quick to safeguard the kidneys if you experience rheumatic pains, headaches, backache, dizziness and annoying bladder irregularities; or if you feel dispirited, irritable, nervous, and "all worn out."

It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the weakening kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS

HOW TO END THEM

A TURKISH SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STAMBOUL, September 29.

With complete equanimity and independence of will, the Turkish Court has given verdict against the two captains, John Demons of the "Lotus" and Hasan Effendi of the "Bouz Kourd." The French press is furious against the Turkish authorities and is disputing the right of the Turkish Courts to try the French captain. However it be, the Turkish judges have not been frightened into submission by French protests and diplomatic notes. The Turkish Court bases its line of action on the Italian precedent; for, the present-day Turkish Criminal Law is based upon the Italian Law.

The incident is casting a gloom over Turco-French amicable relations. There is one relieving feature nevertheless, viz., the criminals have a right of appeal to the higher court. Demons may be acquitted there and his acquittal may ease the situation and set at rest the French public opinion worked up by interested parties into a furious mood.

The "Jumhuriat", the semi-official organ here, has taken quite a different line of reasoning in this connection, viz.:—

"This question has been given an undue prominence and has thus been made to assume the dimensions of vital issue. Such accidents are not of an uncommon happening on the sea and our Government should not have looked upon it from such an angle of vision as to make it a Turco-French crisis, necessitating exchange of notes, etc. For example, when the court could release on bail the two Captains, it should have done so in the very beginning so that no further dispute would have arisen....."

The tone of the "Jumhuriat" gives hope that the question will be amicably settled and the Turkish Government will be actuated with the same pacific motives which they have so far had but that they will not let their amour propre suffer.

INDIAN SQUABBLES AND TURKISH PRESS.

All the sympathisers of Indian Liberation movement abroad, have been pained by the ever recurring Hindu-Moslem fracas; but Turkish press has specially been grieved at such a sorrowful turn of events. Nearly all the noted dailies have written something or other about the question. The "Vakit" of September 18, has published a very suggestive article by Omer Reza Bey a member of its editorial staff who is specially interested in and informed about matters Oriental and Indian.

The writer does not deal with the causes of the unrest; for they are already known; but proposes a solution which is worth consideration by the Indian leaders. He insists that the Indian leaders should not lose sight of the fact that India is more of a continent than a homogenous country and Indians are a combination of 'nations' each of which it has its own language and socio-economic system. He does not divide Indians into nations on religious grounds, but does so on the basis of social, economical and linguistic considerations. There fore according to him, the "Congress provinces" are also not true units, for Bengal, U. P., and the Punjab are not a cultural entirely inspite of being a linguistic one.

After such a division as he proposes he is of opinion, the religious question will be automatically solved; for, the followers of each religion will get so grouped together as to constitute a majority in some "country" or other of the Indian continent. As an example of this he takes the North-Western Natural Division of India—there being three such natural Divisions viz., North-Western, North Eastern, and the Deccan—and says that it comprises ten such linguistic and cultural unit viz., Sindh, Gujerat, Rajputana (Hindi) Delhi and adjoining tracts (Urdu) S. E. Punjab (pure Punjabi language) S. W. Punjab (Mooltan Punjabi) Northern Punjab (Puthwari Punjabi) Kashmir, Frontier Province (Pushtu) and Baluchistan.

As the first principle for reconciling these religious differences in this natural division, the independent existence and the separate language of each of these countries should be admitted. The three contending religion e.g., Hinduism, Sikhism, of this tract of India get the opportunity of finding an elbow room for themselves. For example, Sikhs can manage S. E. Punjab, while the Moslems in other two parts on account of their dominating majority: Hindus can have a supremacy in Gujerat and Rajputana.

The other two natural divisions may also be similarly dealt with. After such a division, the writer hopes, these "nations" will form a Federation to make a well-constituted "whole," and live in peace with one another. If this is not done, the writer hopes, the squabbles shall continue, for each religious community is suspicious of the rest and can in no other way have its fears allayed.

JEMAL UD-DIN AFGHANI'S TOMB.

Syed Jemal-ud-Din Afghani, the well-known iconoclast of abolutism in Islam of the 19th century, who was killed, it is said, by Sultan Abdul Hamid, has so far lain buried in an unknown grave in the cemetery of Machka, Stamboul. Mr. Crane, an American who is said to be a great lover of Islam and Turkey has tried to locate the last resting place of the Syed and has erected a monument on it. Mr. Crane's solitude for the Syed is said to be due to the that the later had been an Architect of one of the Freemason Lodges.

PAROLA CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

PROGRESS SATISFACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Oct. 13.

The 2nd annual general meeting of the co-operative societies under the Parola Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was held here yesterday, the 12th, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the Editor of the "Maratha" presiding. Nearly 200 members of different societies were present and along with the meeting there was arranged a small exhibition of products of weavers' societies. The annual report of the branch showed the development of the work, especially the distribution of cotton seed and increased use of cheque system. Nearly 30 societies had increased in two years, and a new union had been started for supervision. Last year, the season being unfavourable repayments were lower than in the previous year and as such extention had to be granted, fresh finance being provided for, after careful inquiry. The Advisory Committee's report was then submitted, showing praiseworthy record of the work. After the election of the new committee resolutions were passed, appealing to the members to send their kapas to the Co-operative cotton ginning factory, and suggesting opening of additional depots for the distribution of seed and also proposing arrangements for the selling of the manufactured cloth of the weavers' societies through th village credit societies. Mr. Gokhale in winding up the proceedings, pointed out the importance of all the 3 resolutions and their inter relation. He congratulated the societies and their branch on the progress achieved and hoped this would continue. He was particularly pleased with his visit to Mhaswe village which has a model society whose example he hoped other villages would emulate.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA'S DIWALI PRESENT.

It is understood that the Managing Committee of the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha," Bombay, has decided to give a dramatic performance in aid of the All India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund. The performance will come of during the Divali Holidays. It is hoped all sections of the public will patronise the performance to enable the Sangeetha Sabha to make the best Divali Present to the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund. The name of the play and the time and place of performance will be announced later.

"FRAUD ON JUSTICE."

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much amused by the airy talk of one of your correspondents in yesterday's issue of your paper. He has taken upon himself the very agreeable task of abusing the administration of "British justice" because his simple brain could not entertain the idea of "a consumptive youth" being sentenced to transportation for life for "stealing Rs. 4."

I am no lover of "British Justice" myself, but in this particular case I may point out Penal Law in India as elsewhere is administered—except in rupture of spleen cases—according to rigidly defined enactments and not according to the whims and caprices of uninformed simpletons. The Indian Penal Code, provides enhanced punishments for certain grave offences and Sec 75 lays down:

"Whoever shall be guilty of any offence punishable under chaps. XII and XVII with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards. shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years."

Theft, never mind the amount, is one of such offences. Sufficient imprisonment was out of question since the offender was consumptive and would die, therefore the Law required the Judge to pass the sentence complained of. It may be argued that Law is defective, but any one will defend the provisions of sec. 75 quoted in part above.— Yours

RAVI RAI HARI RAI BAX.

Kings Road; Junagad. Oct 8.

A PUBLISHER ARRESTED.

AGRA, Oct. 12.

Pandit Kalicharan Sharma is being prosecuted in the court of Mr. A. B. Reid, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Agra, under section 153A I.P.C. for the alleged publication of a Hindi book entitled "Zijhitra Jixan." The case is exciting much public interest. —A.P.

THE PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

The Bombay Government have sanctioned an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 to the Provincial Conference at Kashipore on the current financial year (1926-27).

Singapore.—The Revenue officers seized seven thousand tahils of illicit opium valued at sixty thousand dollars concealed in coal bunkers in the engine room of the steamer "Laisang" from China.—Reuter.

Marseilles.—Naval flight lieutenants Bernard and Builband started this morning on a flight to Madagascar of 7,500 miles.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

PLEA FOR CONSTITUTING ALL-INDIA BOARD.

SIMLA, October 12.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture opened its public inquiry to-day with the examination of Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who is now acting as Liaison Officer to the Commission. The major part of the sitting was devoted to a final discussion of the questionnire and settling its terms. Dr. Clouston was called in at 3-45 p.m. and the Chairman had not concluded his examination when the Commission rose at 5 p.m. Dr. Clouston had supplied the Commission with a comprehensive memorandum of which only a summary was issued. The Marquess of Linlithgow remarked that a more detailed examination of Dr. Clouston would be deferred till the Commission had concluded its provincial tours. He asked the witness on what his plea for a strong central Department of Agriculture was founded. Dr. Clouston replied that he had advocated the constitution of an All-India Board of Agriculture with an advisory Council and an executive Committee with funds at its disposal for the promotion of rasearch projects and to aid farming. There was no co-ordination at present between the provinces; it was certainly much less now than before the Reforms.

NO CO-ORDINATION.

The Chairman:—Any instances to support your view?—There is really no co-ordination whatever.

The Chairman:—And that you think is due to the prejudice of agricultural progress as a whole?—Yes.

The Chairman:—Countries like the U.S.A. which have a federal constitution, maintain strong agricultural departments. Indeed it is almost universal in federal organisations?— Yes, to a greater or lesser extent.

Questioned regarding the Pusa institute, whether the witness was satisfied with the calibre of the men working there, Dr. Clouston remarked that the best men had better prospects in the provinces and would not come to Pusa. We don't want mediocres at Pusa.

R. V.
SHAMS-UL-ULEMA DR. J. J. MODI, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE ORIENTAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT ALLAHABAD IN NOVEMBER.

R. V.
MR. LILADHAR AMRITLAL BEHTA, FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE RAJKOT STATE ASSEMBLY.

The Chairman:—What about the efficiency of the officers of the Imperial Department other than research work and are their pay and prospects sufficient to attract the right men?—Yes, the pay is reasonably good.

The Chairman:—But the prospects at Pusa do not attract best men?—No.

The Chairman:—Are you satisfied with the working of the service as a whole?—We are not as strong as we were some years ago. We lost our best men who retired on the introduction of the Reforms.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Chairman next examined the witness on the question of agricultural colleges and post-graduate study. The Chairman asked whether the present system of training together those who intended to settle down as farmers and those who would join the agricultural service under Government was satisfactory, whether there was not the risk of would-be farmers being lured away by the prospect of Government service.

Witness stated that the risk was not serious. India could not afford separate colleges.

Did they maintain complete statistics of the after careers of the students who left agricultural colleges? asked the chairman. The witness replied not in all cases but agreed with the desirability of maintaining such statistics.

As regards the linking up of agricultural colleges with the universities for the purpose of obtaining degrees, Dr. Clouston held that such a degree would improve the chances of students for service either under Government or landowners. But, asked the Chairman, was a mere college education enough to train students in the business of farming and its commercial, and practical aspects. Witness felt that a two years' course was not enough.

The Chairman:—I want to get at the root of the question. It is bad enough to lose 20 or 30 marks in an examination paper, but it is far worse to drop out your capital and ruin your farm. What is being done to bridge over these difficulties to impart practical knowledge regarding farms? I find the memorandum from the Punjab states that the successful students, who leave the agricultural college are to be given an opportunity to cultivate land on very favourable terms for five years after they leave college.

Sir Ganga Ram—The period has been reduced to three years.

Dr. Clouston:—I agree that the student is not likely to be a successful farmer immediately after taking his degree and know that they have in a number of cases proved a failure as managers of big farms. They must get some experience on farms or be guided for years by experienced officers.

The Chairman next suggested that research workers should be in touch with those who taught their subjects from day to day. Was Pusa a live teaching centre?

Witness replied that the education there was quite satisfactory and students were promising. Of course the present education was not as good as before as they had not the full equipment and best class of officers. University education in pure science should also aim at the highest standard.

RURAL STANDARD OF LIVING.

The question of elementary education was then taken up. Dr. Clouston had held in his memorandum that the village school is fundamental to any scheme for rural regeneration and that the school syllabus should have a rural bias and impart knowledge of a nature, followed by education in middle schools on the same lines as now being tried in the Punjab where boys were taught some practical lessons in agriculture and the handling of implements. The Chairman asked whether the witness believed in teaching small children practical farming. Would not, mere literary training be enough in case of such children? Had the teaching of nature study tended to produce better results among these children? Dr. Clouston said that the system was introduced in the Punjab recently, but there had not been enough time to test the system.

The Chairman—Isn't it your view that ad communcation and lack of eduction are the main difficulties?—Yes.

But if you remove both there will be an increasing tendency for the drift to towns?—Raise the standard of rural living and increase the attractions of rural life. This will prevent that drift.

RESEARCH WORK.

The Chairman:—Then the bettering of the economic prospects of the cultivator will do more to stop the drift to town and not so much as agricultural bias in elementary education. It is really a question of economic opportunities? —Yes. Partly, of course.

Replying to another question, witness said that formerly non-agriculturists joined agricultural colleges, but now the supply of the right class of students was increasing yearly.

The Chairman inquired regarding the proportion of expenditure on agricultural education. This, replied the witness, was insignificant, hardly a fraction of one per cent.

Turning next to demonstration and propaganda the Chairman asked whether research workers kept in touch with demonstrators—Witness:—Yes.

Is the Indian cultivator cautious and over-conservative?—I don't think so. Some landowners are willing to try new methods and a variety of crops, but the cultivator does not want to take risks and wants a proper return from the new methods. Where—ever the department provided the cultivator with seed it guaranteed against loss.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION.

Are big landlords co-operating in the cause of agriculture?—Witness:—No, that is our difficulty. We in the C.P. get, better assistance from the smaller landholder. In England it is the gent'eman farmer who built up the great industry, but not so in India. Under the roytari system where the headman of the village represented the Government, there was a higher standard of cultivation than was noticeable under the malguzari system.

The Chairman specially asked whether forest officers fully co-operated. Witness did not think their co-operation of the same importance as of the veterinary workers and research workers, but forest officers did their best whereever possible and did not keep aloof.

The Chairman remarked that the statement of the witness that the distribution of leaflets stimulated interest in agriculture required elucidation in view of the negligible percentage of literates among the rural people. Witness held that the school teacher or other man of letters in the villages read these to the interested crowd of farmers.

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMA FILMS.

The Chairman suggested that cinema films offered a wonderful opportunity to bringing home to the rural population the usefulness of improved methods. He added that it was suggested to him by some one that the villager having never seen a photograph or film did not appreciate what was shown on the screen.

Witness held that in the case of moving pictures villagers must understand what was being shown.

The Chairman:—I thought so too; if it was going to prove one of the most important engines of propaganda why not try it?

Witness:—Government will not sanction funds for such purposes. So we are leaving it to the railways like the G.I.P. who are organising their own cinema films.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

As regards finance, the witness advocated the extension of co-operative credit and the recognition and adaptation of the indigenous system of banking as far as possible.

The Chairman:—Have you any scheme ready?

Witness:—No.

The Chairman drew the attention of the witness to his remark that European recruitment had been stopped and the tendency was in some provinces to stop the recruitment of Indians from provinces other than their own thus limiting the field for selection and lowering efficiency. Witness explained that the number of posts held previously by the Imperial service men had now been given to men promoted from the provincial service with lesser qualification. Unless the sphere for selection was widened it would affect the efficiency of the service.

While suggesting the strengthening of the Department of Agriculture you recommend that the Member in Charge of Education, Health and Lands be relieved of some of his subjects to enable him to devote more attention to the administration of agriculture.

Witness.—Yes, if you are going to advance agriculture then the Hon'ble Member, who is very busy, must get more time to devote to agriculture on behalf of the Government of India. Either one other portfolio must be created or some of his subjects must be transferred to another member.—Associated Press.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OFDR. CLOUSTON.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

After an hour's private sitting to-day, the Linlithgow Commission continued their examination of Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

The Marquess of Linlithgow asked if there had been any progressive decline in the fertility of the Indian soil. Dr. Clouston replied in the negative. He was then asked if there were any seed merchants in India like those in England and replied that the people who sold seeds in India did not take care to improve them. It would be advisable to encourage the seeds merchant and he hoped youths from the agricultural institutions would set up such businesses.

DESTRUCTION BY WILD ANIMALS

With regard to the destruction of crops by wild animals, the question had received the careful attention of the Board of Agriculture but their recommendations were still before the Government of India. Wild pigs were mostly responsible for the destruction, and although they were killed in large numbers, they bred more quickly then they were killed. The Board had passed a resolution on the subject to bring about increased destruction of pigs.

The Chairman: The pig is a hardy animal and is not likely to be killed by resolutions but by active steps. (Laughter).

On the question of cultivation, the Chairman asked with reference to the witness' complaint that the cultivator did not resort to the rotation of crops whether this was due to ignorance or improvidence. Dr. Clouston replied that the cultivator was not ignorant, but he felt that he would get a smaller return by the rotation of crops and his indebtedness made him hesitate to adopt the step. In his memorandum the witness advocated dry cultivation to provide supplementary work and he was asked if this would provide a considerable amount of work. He replied that the present difficulty was that there were no suitable implements for dry cultivation and in reply to the question as to why the cultivator did not use better ploughs he said that it was partly due to the price and partly due to the unsuitability of costly ploughs for Indian conditions.

The Chairman: Why does not some one come forward and supply this demand?

Dr. Clouston: A Bombay firm has so far manufactured about one hundred thousand ploughs, but others don't take it up because the demand not being organised, it is not assured. Probably a reduction of freights on implements would help to reduce the price.—A.P.

NAGPUR NOTES.

C.P. OLYMPIC GAMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, October 12.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to hold the C.P. and Berar Olympic and other athletic sports at Nagpur in the month of November, 1926. The immense success and enthusiasm which the Olympic games of last year, held at Yeotmal had evoked in amateur sportsmen and young men of this province has encouraged the Provincial Olympic Sports Committee to organise similar olympic games at Nagpur this year. In December there will be an All-India Olympic Meet at Calcutta and the Committee will select candidates for the All-India Meet from among the successful competitors of the Provincial Olympic Games.

BENGALEE LEAFLET PROSCRIBED

The Governor in Council has proscribed a leaflet in Bengalee "Utho Jago" in as much as the said leaflet in the opinion of the local Government contains seditious matter.

C. P. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD.

In a press communique the Director of Public Instruction, C.P. states that on the recommendation of the C. P. High School Education Board, it has been decided to print and set papers for the High School Certificate Examination in English only according to the former practice and there would be no translation of question papers set in English into the vernaculars, from the 1927 examinations. Answers may be written in the vernacular which the candidate has selected as his medium of examination. This change has been brought about through the strong public opinion in the press, because the candidates had to suffer a great deal in the last High School Certificate Examination owing to faulty translation and printing mistakes.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Once more the dull and placid atmosphere of the province has been electrified by the bustle and excitement of the Council elections. Only a month hence votes will be recorded and the election agents are throwing off their lethargy and rubbing their eyes to scan clearly the voters who are likely to vote for their candidates. Leaders of the Swarajist, Reponsive Co-operation and Independent Congress parties are touring the whole of the C.P. and Berar, holding meetings and educating the public on their respective principles of the party.

PENALISING INDIAN PRODUCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the interview given to your representative by Sir Purshottamdas Thakardas, and published in your issue of the 8th instant and I fully endorse the same.

By the policy of the high exchange ratio, Sir Purshottamdas has sufficiently proved how Indian cotton is ousted in our own country by the American cotton and there is nothing further left for me to develop on that point.

I would like now to deal with the question of the export of the Indian cotton. At the exchange ratio of 1-6d. F. G. M. G. Broach at the rate of Rs. 275/- i.e. F. M. G. at Rs. 300/- per candy can be exported at 7.35d. per lb. in sterling value. Oomra at the rate of 6 5/8d. per lb. at the Bombay rate of Rs. 260/- per candy, and Bengals at 5 3/4d. per lb. at the rate of Rs. 222/- per candy. While American cotton which is better by about 2d. per lb. than the Indian cotton, in quality, is available to the foreign customers of Indian cotton at about the same price as the Indian cotton, due to the benevolent policy of the Government of India. Under the circumstances there are very few chances for the Indian cotton getting customers in the foreign markets.

If the exchange ratio is fixed at 1.4d. India would be able to sell her cotton in foreign markets in usual quantities or even more.

The loss to the agriculturists of their custom can better be imagined than described.

This year owing to the vagaries of the weather conditions the cotton crop is expected to be smaller than normal, coupled with the very low prices of cotton, and last but not the least the present Government policy of high exchange ratio will simply ruin the farmers, and they will be forced to part with their accumulated stock for a mere song. All these calamities to the farmers amply show and prove glaringly the worth of the lip sympathy of Sir Basil Blackett and his satalites like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, towards the agriculturists of India.

The Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association says in his statement to the Tariff Board,—that the Yens are ruling at Rs. 130/- instead of Rs. 153/- which would have been the case at 1.4d. ratio. In face of this glaring fact would any man with sense believe or expect in the prosperity or sustainence of the India industry

I therefore appeal to each and every member of the Legislative Assembly, having the interest of the country at heart, irrespective of any party he prefers to be proud of, to join whole-heartedly the party of opposition to this most ruinous measure proposed by the Government. No other testimonial to prove the justness of Sir Purshottomdas' proposal for a 1.4d ratio, is necessary if we only cast a glance to the epithets that have been used by the learned editor of the Evening News of India in this connection.—Yours, etc.

HARIDAS MADHAVDAS.

HEADACHE FOR DAYS.

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous, neuralgic, or sick headaches. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days. Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment, therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.

This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerves is being accomplished on all sides by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain the elements that make new blood; and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as anaemia, digestive disorder, neuralgia, and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from any chemist, one bottle for Rs. 2, 6 bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

PRESS GAGGED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 8.

The 37th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated on Saturday, the 2nd inst by the Taluka Congress Committee, with a great eclat. On Friday, Charkas were being worked continuously for 24 hours the teachers and students of the Rashtriya Pathshal a, doing their best to spin as much yarn as they could. The scene, presented by the young students of the Pathshala going on with their work with the true spirit of a desciple, irrespective of night or day, are sufficient testimony to the faith of the teachers and the students of the Pathshala, in Mahtma Gandhi's programme. In the evening at 6 p.m. on Saturday, a grand procession consisting of young and old, started from the Rashtriya Pathshala and went round the prineipal streets in the city. Inspiring songs of patriotism were sung. At night, Sjt. Balukaka Kanitkar, the Editor of Gandhi Shikshanmala, Poona, who was specially invited for the occasion lectured to the audience, upon the life-work of the Mahatma and convinced them of the ultimate success of the constructive programme. He asked the people to take to Khaddar and spinning, which would ultimately lead to the success of the movement of Swaraj.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD .. ..

The Ahmednagar District Local Board, by passing a resolution, in spite of the strong opposition and grave warning from the thoughtful section of the body, disallowing the reporter of "Loksatta" a local paper at the meeting of the board, has abused its powers. They seem by doing so, to regard as if the business of the D. L. B. is but a private affair.

At Friday's meeting the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was also asked to retire, by the president, as if the meeting was but private one. But on an appeal by the correspondent to the thoughtful section of the body, the rihgts of the press were strongly vindicated by Rao Bahadur Chitalay, and the president had to submit to the strong plea of the Rao Bahadur.

The "Fodder Fiasco" has already been before the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle". Before the adjourned meeting of the D. L. B. on last Friday, the application of the contractors, Messrs. Khandge and Sons, was put for consideration. The contractors demanded the rate of Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 12|8 per thousand lbs. of fodder, and 12 ans. instead of 9 ans. as 'Ganji charges'. The application requested the Board to repay their deposit, only when both the partners of their firm would be present. Upon reading the application, Rao Bahadur Chitle proposed that the rates of fodder should not be increased nor the rates of the 'Ganji charges' and the amount of payment should not at all be paid to the contractors as numerous other applications from the farmers in the district were before the Board. The complaints should be paid out of this money of contractors on security. The first part of the proposition was carried while the second was lost. .. ..

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Out of the six candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Ahmednagar District, three are standing for the general seat, and three for the reserved one. Election campaigns are, very energetically carried on by Mr. Firodea, the Congress candidate for the general seat, who has good chances of success, as Ahmednagar District has from the very beginning stood by the Congress. Mr. Nirhali, the Congress candidate for the reserved seat, has also been doing his best, and the enthusiasm with which the election propaganda is carried on by him augurs well for the Congress candidates.

BOMBAY MARWARI SAMMELAN.

A PROTEST MEETING.

At a meeting of influential marwaris held under the auspices of the Bombay Marwari Sammelan on the 10th evening the following resolutions were unanimously passed. (1) This meeting respectfully but emphatically protests against the illegal arrest and conviction of Sjt. Pilai, Editor, "Princely India," Delhi, by the Government of Gwalior on a charge of Defamation, and humbly prays Her Highness the Maharani Regent immediately to release him as the charges against him are, in the public opinion flimsy and illegal. (2) That this meeting further observes that the arrest and conviction of Kunwar Bhanwarlal Agarwal of Jodhpur by the Government of Jodhpur, for distributing notices published by Pandit Rameshwarprasad, Editor, Sahass," Jhansi against Sir Sukhdeo, is highly illegal and as such is bound to create resentment in the minds of the people resulting in an acute agitation. This meeting therefore respectfully prays H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur to immediately set forth Kunwar Bhanwarlal at liberty and vindicate to the people the sense of justice for which His Highness is always reputed.

A message from Southampton of the 12th instant says: The steamer "City of Christiania" has been put on ground in order to flood the number three hold containing coal. Fire has been extinguished and water pumped out and it is intended to put the steamer afloat on to-day's tide. It is considered that there is no further danger, and it is anticipated that the steamer will be able to proceed to London without breaking the bulk here.—Reuter.

POONA LETTER.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN MAHARASHTRA.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, October 11.

Election activities in Poona city have briskly begun. There are three candidates in the field. One is Dr. Lohekare (Responsivist). The second is Rao Bahadur Lallushet and the third is Mr. Vayal. The Rao Bahadur has no label except the one indicated by his title. Mr. Vayal is a Satyashodak non-Brahman. Among these three the last is almost left out of consideration. For, in the first place, he is not thought influential enough to count in the election, and in the second place, it is strongly reported in the city, ultimately he is going to withdraw in favour of the Rao Bahadur. Thus, the contest is between two persons viz. Dr. Lohokare and Rao Bahadur. For the city there is no Congress candidate. But Congressmen here with few exceptions, sympathise with the Rao Bahadur and though, in the absence of a real Congress nominee the Responsivist is much nearer to them than any Rao Bahadur can ever hope to be in matters national, they are actively helping the Rao Bahadur against the Responsivist. In Poona politics which is always governed by personalities this is no wonder. But it is a fact to be sorrowfully noted. Those voters who are literate understand that for Poona, the city of intellectuals and the home of Lokamanya Tilak's nationalism, to be represented by a Rao Bahadur hardly acquainted with English, with no sympathy for the Congress is sufficient to make one's head hang in shame. But all the 14 thousand voters are not so thoughtful.

ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA.

The following is the complete list of Congress candidates in Maharashtra districts. Poona district. Mr. K. T. Jadhav; Nagar district-Mr. K. S. Phirodia and Mr. T. B. Nirhali (reserved); Nasik district Mr. B. G. Marathe; East Khandesh—Shet Rajmal Lakhichand; Thana district—Mr. G. B. Trivedi (general) and Mr. P. R. Bhojane (reserved); Ratnagiri district—Mr. R. K. Gavande. For the remaining districts viz. Satara, Sholapur, Kolaba, west Khandesh there is no Congress candidate. The Poona district candidate has a very tough fight to fight with Mr. Gunjal (Responsivist) on the one hand and with Mr. Khasesaheb Powar (non-Brahman). Mr. Jadhav has to fight unaided, as local Congressmen, again, do seem to be too much engaged with helping the Rao Bahadur in the city to move out in the district. The Responsivists are declaring that all Responsivists voters should, in the first instance, concentrate upon Mr. Gunjal and then lend their assistance to the Congress candidate as he is surely nearer to them than the non-Brahman.

In Ahmednagar, the position of Mr. Phirodia was much stronger when he was the only candidate, but by the addition by the Congress working Committee of Mr. Nirhali, his position has been shaken and Mr. G. K. Chitale, Responsivist is certain to be benefited by the division if the Congress vote between its two nominees.

In E. Khandesh, for three seats only one Congressman, Shet Rajmal Lakhichand is standing and his election is taken to be almost insured. In the district of Nasik Mr. Marathe, the Congress man, is one out of half a dozen candidates. Thana district candidates of the Congress are in dispute. The M.P.C.C. wanted Mr. Deodhekar and the working Committee has put up Mr. Trivedi. As to the reserved seat Mr. Bhojane is the undisputed candidate. The real contest is between Messrs. Pradhan and Trivedi for the general seat and between Messrs. Bhojane (Congress) and Shankar Rao Zunjar Rao (non-Brahman) for the reserved seat.

Mr. Gavande who seeks election from the Ratnagiri district is little known outside Malvan. But he is a young man and if the Congress Election Propaganda Committee helps him he stands a chance of being just sent in for the University Constituency. Maharashtra Committee has set up no candidate, as Dr. Deshmukh had not applied to that body.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

For the Legislative Assembly too there is no Congress candidate. There Mr. N. C. Kelkar is taken to be the trump card. And out of the remaining half a dozen candidates only one more has to be elected. In that case individual chances cannot be measured with any degree of tolerable certainty as the votes will be divided according to varied considerations, for the Southern Division of the President the Congress has set up Mr. D.V Belvi. He has two other competitors. The division consists of six districts out of which four are in Karnatak and two in Maharashtra. The votes in the Karnatak district will, of course, will distributed among the three almost equally, as all of them carry influence in their own ways with the people. The balance will be turned by the vote of the Ratnagiri and the Kolaba district. That vote, in ordinary circumstances, should surely go to Mr. Belvi' as he is known there and as he has done something for them.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Exhibition & Swadeshi Bazaar opened by Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta in the Tilak Memorial grounds, continues to attract visitors. The Exhibition has been a success. Excellent Swadeshi wares of all kinds have been exhibited. The Show Room has been tastfully arranged. The wax figures are charming. Big merchants like Godrej and Sassoons have put out their goods in the shops. Messrs. Ogale's & Kirloskar's products are already widely known. In brief, an hour or so is interestingly spent on the grounds. Every evening lectures connected with industrial or commercial topare being held and they add to the attraction and usefulness of the Exhibition. From this year it has been put on a proper foundation. An Exhibition Committee has been formed and it may be taken to be a permanent fixture of the Poona Ganesh festival here after. The Agricultural Exhibition, too, is coming off and when that is opened on the 20th. Poona will be a centre of attraction for people in the whole of the Presidencyc.

CURRENCY LEAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Sir Purushottamadas Thakordas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. B. F. Madon & Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had come here to form a branch of the Bombay Currency League. A private meeting was held in "Kesari" office, where discussion took place among the guests and men like Mr. Kelkar, Prof. Kale and many others interested in the Currency Question. The "Kesari" office gave an At Home to the guests. In the evening all the guests delivered addresses on the question. A branch of the League has been formed with Mr. N. C. Kelkar as President and Prof. D. G iKarne as the secretary & with an Executive Committee of Prof. Kale, Messrs. G. S. Marathe, J. S. Karandkar, D. V. Denekar, N. V. Gadgil and a few other gentlemen. The Branch is shortly going to prepare pamphlets in Marathi on Currency Question for propaganda.

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Season tickets for the Agricultural show are now obtainable in Bombay at the office of the Collector of Bombay at the regular prices of Rs. 10 for a Family ticket and Rs. 5 for a Single ticket. It is expected that a goodly contingent of enthusiasts will be coming to Poona from Bombay for the ten days of the Show.

The most attractive of all features of the Show for the ordinary visitor will undoubtedly be the Amusement Arena, where a fine series of displays have been arranged, although it is decidedly unfortunate that one of the most interesting of all the demonstrations in the form of an attack on a village has had to be cancelled on account of the Sappers and Miners having been ordered to Jubbulpore to construct a temporary bridge over the Nerbudda where the railway bridge was washed away by the recent floods.

Nevertheless, a very varied programme of amusements has been arranged including wrestling and village sports and professional wrestling on each day, tricks by the famous baby elephant of Kolhapur Boy Scouts' displays, mounted displays and trick riding by the 2nd. Lancers, Musical drives by the Royal Artillery and musical rides by the Governor's Bodyguard, physical culture displays in Indian style, and a display of village muscical instruments. Each day will have a different programme.

Lakhs of rupees' worth of machinery and other exhibits are now on the Show Ground, and the stalls are quickly being filled with the greatest variety of agricultural implements and accessories that has ever been collected in one place in the Presidency.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A farewell address was given on Saturday the 2nd instant by the Staff of the Engineer's Office, Bombay Port Trust, to Mr. S. B. Adhye, who retired from that Office to enter the legal profession under the presidency of Mr V. Shivshankar when Messrs. Samuel Rege, Motiram, Wamanrao, Vithalrao, Paranjpe, Mukerji, Benjamin and Bhaskarrao Kulkarni also spoke eulogizing the good qualities of Mr. Adhye.

New York.—Jacy Shackey defeated Negro Harry Wills in the fifteen round contest at Brooklyn winning on foul in the thirteenth round.—Reuter.

In the first division of the Football League, Burnley beat Sunderland by four goals to two—Reuter's Special.

RAJKUMAR SCOTT COLLEGE, SADRA.

(From a Correspondenent.)

The prize distribution of the Rajkumar Scott College, Sadra, came off on Friday last, presided over by Major A.S. Meek Political Agent, .

Major Meek during the course of his speech said:-that such gatherings serve the good purpose of bringing the Chiefs into contact with each other, of giving them opportunity of discussing in the council, matters of common interest, of keeping them in touch with the College where their sons receive their education.

They must endeavour to educate themselves for the good of their people. They should remember that their education in life only began at school.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL,

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts four Infant Welfare centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Hospital situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadher at Cavel Street, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of September 1926 in all 1766 patients attended at these centres and the Hospital. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning since April 1926 was 49. The district visiting Nurse, paid 83 visits.

PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

The People's Free Hospital is now removed to Chinchpokly, Parel Road, (Near New Venus Cinema), where poor patients, out-patients as well as in-patients—are treated free, without any distinction of caste, creed or colour.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas lunched at Government House Ganekhind on monday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Police Dinner and dance at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Monday.

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INDIA & LEAGUE OF NATIONS

EFFORTS AT COMMON UNDERSTANDING

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER'S IMPRESSIONS

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who went to Geneva as the associate Indian delegate to the League of Nations, interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu", said the first great event of the League session was the entry of Germany. The speech made by M. Briand on that occasion appealing for mutual co-operation, cessation of racial armaments and economic rivalry produced an unforgettable impression.

PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC CONFLICT

The second great event was the decision of the League to summon an International Economic Conference with a view to discuss and settle various questions connected with trade preference and exclusion, so as to grapple with the problem of the economic conflict which was paralysing the finances of most countries of the world.

The third feature was the increasing consciousness of the importance of the East and its problems, and the necessity of the League to deal with them. This was manifested by the election of China to the Council in addition to Japan, and it was further manifested by the election of the representative of Siberia as one of the Vice Presidents of the League.

EASTERN EPIDEMICS DISEASES.

The League further accepted its responsibility in the matter of collection of information as to eastern epidemics and diseases, and accepted the proposition regarding the Singapore Bureau for medical research, on which Baron Adatchi representative of Japan, and myself spoke.

INDIA AND BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATES.

The most prominent figures in the League, added Sir Ramaswami, were Sir Austen Chamberlain, Viscount Cecil, Signor Scialoja; the Italian jurist; Dr. Barnes: and Nansen the explorer. Japan's position in the League was most prominent; and all her suggestions were received with the utmost respect. I am satisfied with the reception given to the Indian Delegation. Our propositions and refarks were received with great courtsey; and very often we were able to carry our point. Sir Austen Chamberlain encouraged the habit of constant Conference between India and the other British Empire delegates so as to arrive at the agreed formulas; and the success of the financial resolutions moved by me as well as the resolutions on the Singapore Bureau was largely due to the close co-operation between the Canadian; Australian and South African delegates with those of Great Britain and India.

SIR W. VINCENT'S BRAVE STAND.

Sir William Vincent, in my opinion, has deserved very well of India for the brave stand he made with regard to the vindication of the Indian's position in the matter of slave traffic. He pleaded that Indian ships and vessels should be treated on the same footing as those of European nations and should not be subjected to surveillance and search in the matter of slave traffic regulations. He maintained this position in the face of great odds, and finally he emphasised the status of India and her right to equality of treatment with the great civilised nations of the world. It was a great service which must be acknowledged by all Indians.

Sir B. K. Mullick did very fine work in the committee relating to opium traffic and he made more than one speech in which he pointed out the great work done in India in regard to the minifising of this traffic, and disabused the minds of the representatives of many other countries who had wrong ideas of Indian policy in this matter.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala's speech also insisted on a proper appreciation of Asiatic needs, and the necessity of the League being really international and the importance of its not confining itself to European affairs and politics."

LEAGUE'S EFFORTS AT COMMON UNDERSTANDING.

Concluding Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said:—"My deliberate opinion is that impor resolutions of the League and their expentance attaches not so much to the actual diture on various objects, as to the atmosphere generated of trying to arrive at a common understanding on the baffling problems of the world, and endeavouring to effect not only physical but moral disarmament. This year it so chanced that there was more than one particular Indian point of view to be dealt with by the League, but even more important than this aspect is the position accorded to India of dealing on equal terms with the nations of the world on international questions. This, in my opinion, will assuredly help in the matter of achieving India's destiny within the Empire."—A. P.

SEGREGATED.

INDIANS IN KENYA TOWNSHIPS.

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian."—

Sir,—In spite of the wide recognition of the justness of the Indian case in the Kenya dispute, the one and only concession made to it in the 1923 White Paper in which the Colonial Office laid down its policy in regard to the future government of the Kenya colony was the declaration in favour of non-segregation of Asiatics in the townships. According to part II, chapter 7 of the document, the separation by enactment of the Europeans from the Asiatics in the residential and commercial areas was, except on the strongest sanitary grounds, unjustifiable, and it was the view of the competent medical authorities that in Keyna no such grounds existed.

Three years after the Government so unequivocally declared in favour of non-segregation it has given its sanction to the auction of 39 residential plots in Mombasa "for which Asiatics will neither be allowed to bid nor to live in any buildings which may be erected thereon." Asked to give an explanation, the Colonial Secretary told the House of Commons that in certain cases land in the Kenya townships was legally subject to restrictive covenants entered into before the adoption by the Government of the policy of non-segregation and that where it was not possible to waive such convenants without incurring legal proceedings entailing the probability of an injunction against the Government, it had been decided to retain the restrictions. The Governor of Kenya, it appears, has admitted that the action in sanctioning the auction was in direct contravention of the policy laid down by his Majesty's Government, but told the deputation he was addressing that the action was taken on the advice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in his turn had acted according to his legal advisers.

Presumably by now the 39 plots in Mombasa are sold, but I hope sincerely that we have not heard the last word on the subject. From the report I have before me announcing the sale it would seem that the plots referred to were Government plots. If this was so, one would like to know how much more land is similarly signed away into segregation, and also why the existence of restrictive convenants rendering it legally impossible, except in certain cases, for the Government to carry out the policy they were declaring was not mentioned in the 1923 White Paper.—Yours, &c., CHARLES BARNS.

172 Palace Chambers Westminster, September 1.

HINDUSTHAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

DR. P. N. ROY GOLD MEDAL FOR 1926.

At the last annual convention of the H.A.A. held at Boston in December 1925, it was decided to offer a gold medal, if possible every year, to the writer of the best essay on a topic to be selected by the Association and which must have some bearing on the aims and objects for which the Association stands.

This year the National Chapter at Boston offers the "Dr. P. N. Roy Gold Medal" to the writer of the best eassy on "Some Practical Suggestions for a better Understanding and interpretation of Cultural Contributions of India and America." In associating the late Dr. Roy's name with the medal, the National Chapter places on record its deep appreciation of the sterling qualities of head and heart possessed by this distinguished son of India, who for a period extending over thirty years befriended the Hindu students in this country, and more particularly those who were in New England.

A committee consisting of the following members of the Association will act as judges: Prof. S. L. Joshi, M. A., of the University of Colorado, formerly of the University of Nebraska and Baroda College, Bombay, India; Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in Political Science, State University of Iowa; Prof. J. J. Cornelius, formerly of the University of Lucknow; and Prof. J. B. Pratt, Professor of Philosophy, Williams College, Massachusetts, author of "India and its Faith."

An Indian Committee consisting of the following members has also been elected to supply the necessary information and to collect the essays: Dr. V. S. Sukhtankar Dr. V. Shiva Ram, Prof. Lall Singh, Dr. Ram Prosad, Dr. R. Ahmed with Mr. A. K. Sidhanta, as the Secretary.

RULES.

(1) Essays should not exceed 5,000 words.

(2) Essay should be either typewritten or written very legibly on one side of the paper.

(3) The Association reserves all rights of publication.

(4) Bona-fide Indian graduate students studying in any College or University are eligible for the competition.

(5) The essays should be accompanied by a short sketch of the writer's life and educational record.

(6) Essays written in countries outside India should reach the President, H. A. A., International House, 500, Riverside Drive, New York City, bythe 15th February, 1927; while essays written in India should be sent to the Secretary of Indian Committee, Mr. A. K. Siddhanta, M. A. S. T. M., 33, Amherst Street Calcutta, India, by the 15th January, 1927.

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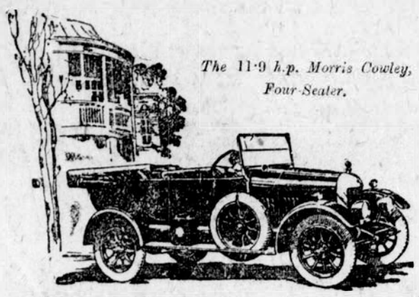

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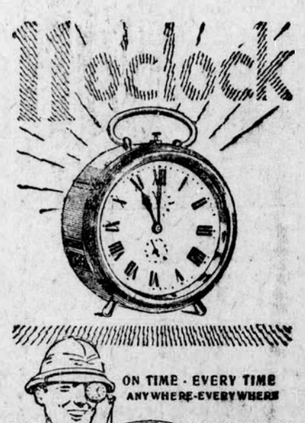

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRAPATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumandupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions." 125

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